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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

PARIS READY TO GO PART WAY TO END DEADLOCK IN RUHR

If Resistance Stops, It Is Said,
France Will Change Con-
ditions of Occupation

Belgium Declared to Hold Key
to Further Developments
in Crisis

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 20.—The French Cabinet, meeting at Rambouillet today, was unable to study the proposed British note, contrary to all expectations. It is assumed that greater difficulties have been experienced in its elaboration than are generally acknowledged. For a whole week Lord Curzon has been composing the documents which were promised in a day or two, and it is difficult to conceive of any reason for delay other than differences of opinion among the British ministers themselves. In spite of denials from London this is the explanation adopted here.

French Ministers Summoned
The French ministers, though summoned specially from all parts of France where they were holiday-making, were thus deprived of the most important subject for their deliberations, and it is unlikely that they will be summoned again for another week. This makes for a postponement which is supposed to have been distasteful to the British. Raymond Poincaré, however, is sufficiently strong and aware of the general feeling of the Cabinet to engage in any negotiations which are necessary. It is therefore proposed that George Thomsen and Henry Jaspard of Belgium should immediately on receipt of the British note make a journey to Paris to confer with M. Poincaré.

France wants to be in accord with Belgium, which really holds the key to the situation. It is said, probably with exaggeration, that so concerned are the French about the possibility of Belgium's breaking away, that the British Ambassador in Brussels is closely watched in his movements, and any visit he pays to the Belgian authorities is followed by a French visit. This semi-humorous remark does indicate a certain political truth.

Optimism Shown
Generally, the Monitor-representative finds much greater optimism both in British and French diplomatic circles than has prevailed recently. Threats uttered by certain British newspapers have been met by a more than usual readiness to break with France are now discounted. Everybody who is aware of the British official feeling knows that England cannot, in fact, act separately, and that the Foreign Office would be extremely puzzled were the French to call the newspaper bluff.

But both sides are anxious to avoid a rupture, and the French, the correspondent finds, are making offers which are extremely helpful. On the most difficult problem of passive resistance in the Ruhr, which prevents any dealings with Germany, the French position now is as follows: It is impossible to make a specific bargain with Germany, and to state publicly that if Germany ceases opposition France will release its prisoners and withdraw its troops from the town. But although no promise can be made to Germany, it would be understood by the British Government, which should give word to Germany, that the French will in reality change entirely the conditions of occupation if the Germans cease their resistance.

Seen as Matter of Honor
The French regard this rather as a matter of honor. Not even to the British will they give pledges, but it is certain that a tacit understanding which the French would consider binding is being reached, and on it England can safely advise Germany to capitulate. There is the belief that England will thereupon give the necessary word to Germany and thus improve enormously the atmosphere of the negotiations to be held.

The correspondent has had some confirmation of the plan explained yesterday, by which a provisional settlement might be effected. The essence of the scheme is that Germany should pay during the next 10 to 15 years 26,000,000,000 gold marks to France, 5,000,000,000 to Belgium a few billions to other countries and annuities to England to enable England to pay America.

Debts Could Be Paid
This makes a comparatively small sum, which Germany might extinguish in 10 to 15 years. Only afterward would the financial situation of the European countries be reviewed for the purpose of ascertaining what sums Germany should still pay on behalf of European debts to England and America.

The probability is that conditions would be so changed that accounts could be closed up. At any rate, it will be seen that the proposal really is that the discussion on C bonds and inter-allied debts be postponed at least a decade. This means that France would expect no claims from America for 10 years.

Europe could certainly obtain an economic settlement on this basis. But would America consent?

French Confiscate Coal
MUELHEIM, July 20 (AP).—The French have confiscated all the coal supplies at the Thyssen Steel works.

André Marty Pardoned by President Millerand

By The Associated Press
Rambouillet, France, July 20
ANDRE MARTY, the former French petty naval officer serving a prison sentence for his participation in the Black Sea mutiny during the war, was pardoned by President Millerand today.

Marty, a Communist, has his civil rights restored, but is deprived of his rank in the navy. Although imprisoned since the time of the mutiny, Marty for two years has been a picturesque figure in French politics. The Communists in Paris repeatedly made him their candidate for municipal councillor, and he has been elected to this and other offices no less than 37 times in that period, his election in every case being annulled because of the loss of his civil rights through his conviction.

HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROVES SEA BASE

"Gesture" Against Japan De-
nied in Debate on Funds for
Singapore Dock

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 20.—The proposed naval base at Singapore was attacked and successfully defended in the House of Commons last night. George Lambert, Independent Liberal, alleged it was a violation of the Washington agreement, and, furthermore, objected to it as likely to precipitate a new armaments competition, and as a recognition of the possibility of a race with Japan. Several Liberal and Labor members voiced their opposition on the ground that the project was a provocative gesture.

German Arguments Recalled
Sir Frederick Hanbury, on the other hand, taunted those making such objections with the arguments used before the war, when it was urged that the navy should be reduced on the ground that it was a provocation to Germany, from whom nothing was to be feared.

Commander J. M. Kenworthy (Labor) said the scheme would be far more expensive than announced, and advocated the adoption of the proposals of the French delegate at the Peace Conference—complete national disarmament and formation of international police. Sir A. Shirley Benn said many honorable members, however, on this ground, that the day was not far off when the League of Nations would be able to keep order, but until that time arrived the Empire must be able to protect itself.

Lady Astor announced that although most emphatically in favor of peace and everything making for it she supported the Government on this question.

Navy Safeguarded Peace
She related that American missionaries told her how much it meant to them to see British ships in far away parts of the world. A strong British navy she said, was one of the surest safeguards of peace. As to pacifists, she was struck with their readiness to fight over the most minute questions. L. C. M. S. Amery, first Lord of the Admiralty, replying for the Government, said that the violation of the treaty, Japan, as it had the right to do, was carrying out a policy of dockyard and state base extension. The Americans at the Philippines were strengthening their fortifications.

He emphatically denied that the proposed operations constituted an unfriendly move toward Japan. He pointed out that the distance from Singapore to Yokohama was about the same as that from Gibraltar to New York, and asked if anyone thought a new dock at Gibraltar would indicate aggressive designs against the United States. The navy estimate was then agreed to, after an amendment for its reduction was defeated.

DUTCH NAVAL BILL CAUSES RESIGNATION OF CABINET OFFICIAL

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, July 20.—Yesterday the Cabinet Council decided to bring a naval defense bill into Parliament next fall without further delay. Dr. D. J. Degeer, Minister of the Treasury, disagreed with his colleagues and consequently tendered his resignation to the Queen.

The naval defense bill, which principally aims at the better defense of the Dutch East Indies, was recently subjected to the scrutiny of an expert committee, which came to the conclusion that, although a more efficient defense was necessary, Holland's financial position was unable to sustain the heavy expenses involved. The present Cabinet crisis does not come unexpectedly, as Dr. Degeer has considered from the start of his ministerial career in 1921 that retrenchment or state expenditure is more important than increase in armaments, considering that a new European conflict in the near future is unlikely.

PARIS BUILDING TRADES STRIKE
PARIS, July 20.—The Building Trades Union of Paris and its surrounding region went on strike today "only to remind" the employers that they must have increased wages.

RUSSIA APPROVES PLAN TO CONTROL THE DARDANELLES

Soviet Government to Sign Pro-
tocol at Constantinople With-
in Three Weeks

LAUSANNE, July 20 (AP).—Soviet Russia notified the Near East Conference today that it accepts the convention for control of the Straits negotiated here and will sign the protocol at Constantinople within the next three weeks.

Announcement of the Soviet decision created extraordinary interest here, as it brings the Moscow Government into official relations with the European powers as co-signatory of an international pact. It is understood that the Turkish Government induced the Russians to adhere to the convention in the general interest of co-operation in the Near East.

Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, and Joseph C. Grew, American Minister to Switzerland, had a long conference over the least important points in the proposed Turco-American treaty, particularly regarding the claims of Americans against Turkey and Turkey's acceptance of the American naturalization laws.

The American text may not be ready by next Tuesday, when the signing of the European peace documents is to take place. Dr. Riza Nur Bey, one of the chief Turkish delegates to the conference, is quoted by the Swiss newspapers today as declaring that Turkey's best interests will be served by the Armenians not returning to live in Turkish territory. The antagonism between the Turks and Armenians is not essentially religious, but political, he said. The Ankara Government wants Turkey to be for the Turks.

The Straits convention was agreed upon last December at the first Lausanne conference, but was left unsigned when the general conference broke up on differences over the main peace treaty. It is understood not to have been essentially changed by the present gathering. In general it provides for complete freedom of the Straits for merchant vessels in peace, and also in war unless Turkey is a belligerent, when the Straits shall be free to neutrals which do not assist the enemy by transporting contraband or otherwise.

For warships in peace time, freedom of passage is accorded, but the maximum force which any one power may maintain in the Black Sea is limited to an equality with the most powerful fleet of any state bordering on that sea, except that the powers reserve the right to send a force not exceeding 12,000 tons in the Straits at any time while peace prevails.

In war time, with Turkey a neutral, the same regime shall prevail, and even with Turkey a belligerent, neutral warships shall have the right of passage without additional restrictions.

A zone embracing the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus is demilitarized by the convention, together with the hinterland for a specified distance, including all the Gallipoli peninsula and a number of islands in the Aegean Sea. The general régime of the Straits is supervised by an international commission.

**LORD ASTOR MOVES
SECOND READING OF
LADY ASTOR'S BILL**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 20.—Lady Astor's bill, upon the motion of Viscount Astor, was read a second time in the House of Lords last night after some debate, but no opposition. Viscount Astor, moving the second reading, said he hoped the House of Lords would be in as full agreement with the provisions and purposes of the bill as they had been on the general proposition that reform was necessary. The measure was aimed as an amendment to the law relating to the sale of intoxicants to persons between the ages of 14 and 18.

Viscount Haldane welcomed the proposal but doubted whether it would effect sweeping changes, although it did mark an advance in public opinion on the subject.

Lord Dawson, the King's physician, attempted a humorous eulogy of alcohol in "moderation," but said he would support the bill, as it would afford certain protection to youth which he considered desirable.

**BRITISH DOCK STRIKE
OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN**
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 20.—The dock strike outlook is still uncertain. From the start it has been sporadic, having no sooner apparently been settled in one place than it broke out in another. The London strikers, yesterday, censured and dismissed two members of their committee, who admitted they had had dealings with the Transport Workers Union on Wednesday without authority. The Hull strikers also repudiated the delegates who went to London for the same reason. Birkenhead and Liverpool men decided to return to work today.

At Manchester, Ben Tillett again advised the men to return to work and on a show of hands each party claimed a larger vote, but Mr. Tillett declared the majority were for return to work and it is understood the dock gates will open this morning for those who want to work.

The Covent Garden porters balloted yesterday and by a 90 per cent majority decided to resume work today. Smithfield porters are meeting with employers today and it is hoped an understanding will be reached.

French Suspend Military Campaign

Morocco's Pacification Near Com-
pletion and Marshal Lyautey
May Resign Soon

By Special Cable
PARIS, July 20.—It is announced that the military operations which have been proceeding for some time in Morocco are ended for the present. They have been entirely successful, and it is confidently predicted



From Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York
Marshal Lyautey

that by the end of the year pacification will be complete. Thereupon, having finished his task, Marshal Lyautey may resign. Such is believed to be his present intention. Undoubtedly remarkable progress has been made in the French zone and little is left to be accomplished. At the beginning of the operations there were difficult points in the zone and what is the latest report of Tan. There has been a serious attempt to reduce the dissidents and many important advances have been recorded, particularly during the past three months. The position is now stationary. It is easy to foresee the plan of the autumn campaign and no doubt remains among French military authorities that the three groups of operations which were contemplated can be merged into one and break down the resistance.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT ALASKAN GLACIERS

Stop to Be Made at Cordova,
Where Short Inland Trip
Is Planned

ON BOARD U. S. S. HENDERSON,
WITH PRESIDENT HARDING, July 20 (AP).—A visit to Cordova, ocean terminus of one of the two railways piercing Alaska's interior, was the feature of today's program for President Harding, who is nearing the end of the first visit to Alaska made by a Chief Executive of the United States.

At Cordova he is expected to take the Copper River & Northwestern Railway for a trip out to the Miles and Child's glaciers. These glaciers are on opposite sides of the Copper River at Mile 49, where the stream is spanned by a steel bridge on concrete. That place is said to be the only spot in the world where even one glacier can be reached by train.

Cordova is the shipping port for the copper ore brought out from the Kennecott district by the Guggenheim interests. It was solely to reach this point that the Copper River & Northwestern Railway, which is 121 miles long, was built. The President's original plan was to travel to Chitina, the northern terminus of the C. R. & N. W., from Fairbanks, the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad, by automobile over the Richardson highway.

President as 1924 Candidate
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20 (AP).—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, in addressing the meeting, which welcomed Clyde C. Wall of Lagrange as the new Republican state chairman, declared that President Harding would be the party's standard bearer in the presidential election next year. The party platform will be based on the record of the President, Mr. New said.

RIOTS FOLLOW POLISH STRIKES

WARSAW, July 20 (AP).—Rioting in which one person was killed and 26 others wounded followed Wednesday's widespread strikes, called on account of the increasing cost of living. Quiet was restored Thursday, but there is a strong probability of a country-wide general strike which the Communist leaders have been urging.

The trouble was most serious at Lodz, where 70,000 employees in the textile mills quit work. The Communists organized a mass meeting, which the police ordered to disperse because of its alleged anti-governmental character. Armed workmen, according to the authorities, attacked the police, wounding 17 policemen and the assistant chief. The police returned the fire, killing one of the demonstrators and wounding three. Fighting also took place at Cestochowa.

NEW PARLIAMENT MAKES AGREEMENT WITH LI YUAN-HUNG

Shanghai Legislators to Support
One-Time Chinese President—
Navy to Seize Salt Funds

By Special Cable
SHANGHAI, July 20.—Doubt is felt whether the members of Parliament here can accomplish their object to deprive Tao K'un of a quorum and establish a Parliament at Shanghai. About 300 members have already arrived and one of the party leaders asserts that 400 members have drawn traveling expenses to leave Peking for Shanghai. But during the past week only two or three have been arriving daily and the prospect of acquiring a majority is still distant.

The full activities is significant. Li Yuan-hung has reached an agreement with the parliamentarians here, by which they are to support him and form a government in Shanghai, which would be the administrative seat for the whole country. Delegates have left to interview Gen. Lu Yuan-hsiang to obtain his acquiescence, because it is reported Lu opposes the idea of Li coming to Shanghai.

Li has not yet accepted the invitation to come to Shanghai, but he is expected to do so within the next fortnight. Tang Shao-yi, the first Premier of the Republic, heads those making the invitation.

The situation is still further complicated by the action of the Chinese Navy in deciding to send a ship to Yangchow, in the Yangtze Valley to seize the salt funds. Salaries here remained unpaid for 14 months. The salt funds were seized at Yangchow by the navy in January of last year.

Dr. Sun Approves Conference

HONG KONG, July 20 (AP).—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, political leader of Canton, has telegraphed his approval of a plan launched here for a round table conference of the principal leaders of China, to bring about peace in the war-torn republic.

The plan was formulated by Sir Robert Ho-Tung, prominent Chinese resident of Hong Kong, who was knighted by the British King for his services in cementing British and Chinese relations.

BUY COAL NOW, WARNS COMMERCE OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, July 20.—"Buy coal now" is the admonition of the Department of Commerce to industries throughout the United States, in an appeal broadcast today among trade associations and individual business interests.

Walter Drake, Acting Secretary of Commerce, in issuing the appeal, said that on April 11, 1923, a communication was addressed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to trade unions, urging advanced storage of coal during the light consuming season. It was stated that such action on the part of industries would operate in a large measure to safeguard against shortages that have followed postponement of coal purchasing and shipment to a late period in the season.

A statement has just been issued by the federal fuel distributor, calling attention to the fact that the industries generally have thus far very largely failed to secure their coal requirements for next winter's use.

INDICTMENTS FOUND IN ANDERSON CASE

NEW YORK, July 20.—William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was indicted today for first degree grand larceny and third degree forgery. Mr. Anderson, who was in court when the indictment was returned, pleaded not guilty and was held in \$5,000 bail. His counsel said bail would be furnished at once.

The grand larceny charges, on which two separate indictments were returned, were that Mr. Anderson obtained from the league \$45,000 in March, 1921, and \$175,000 in February, 1921. The forgery indictment charged him with ordering falsification of the league's books to conceal receipt of \$44,000 as a split on commissions due O. Bertshall Phillips, former solicitor for the league.

RAILROAD MEASURE ADOPTED IN VIENNA

VIENNA, July 20.—The National Assembly has adopted the federal railroad measure by which the Government will relinquish active management of the roads, turning them over to a newly created body to be operated on purely commercial lines.

By this means the Government hopes to reduce and eventually eliminate the present annual deficit of 2,000,000,000 crowns.

DR. TUCKER GOES TO CAPITAL
Special Cable from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 20.—Dr. Rufus S. Tucker of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of the Harvard school of economics and business, has been appointed as economist and assistant chief of the division of finance and investment of the United States Department of Commerce. This announcement was made today by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

"SUBVERSIVE" LETTERS SEIZED
ANCONA, Italy, July 20.—The police here today seized a number of letters containing German and Russian correspondence characterized as subversive. Newspapers of the same character and money to a total of 14,000,000 marks also were seized.

Building in London Purchased for Canada

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, July 20
THE Canadian High Commissioner announces the purchase of the crown lease of a building on the west side of Trafalgar Square, hitherto the property of the Union Club. This building has never been mentioned in the various rumors regarding the alleged acquisition of various sites which, needless to say, were not authorized.

Apart from the National Gallery, the Union Club is the most architectural building of composite style in the square. With Morley's hotel opposite, so well known to Americans, now occupied by the offices of the Union of South Africa, the choice of the present site is regarded as most appropriate.

PHILIPPINE TANGLE GOES TO PRESIDENT

Secretary Weeks Receives Cables
From Gen. Wood and Señor
Quezon, but Is Silent

Special Cable from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War Department announces that it has put the controversy between Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines and the Filipino Cabinet, up to President Harding. John W. Weeks, Secretary of the department said that in view of this decision he would have nothing further to say until after the matter had been passed upon by the President.

A report was received today at the War Department from General Wood and a communication also was received from Manuel Quezon, former president of the Philippine Senate, but the text of neither of these communications will be made public at this time. It is understood, however, that the two dispatches presented the differences between General Wood and the Filipino Cabinet concerning the powers of the Governor-General.

While it is known that Senator Quezon's cablegram dealt specially with the controversy concerning the reinstatement of Ray Conley, a secret service operative, who was restored to duty by General Wood, after having been acquitted of the charge of bribery the Philippine leader took occasion to charge that General Wood has been interfering unnecessarily in the prerogatives of the various departments and that the Conley incident is characteristic of his disregard of the local officials.

Secretary Weeks has cabled both to General Wood and to Quezon for additional details. The secretary has had several conferences with Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the insular bureau, in charge of Philippine affairs. It is understood that these conferences had to do mainly with the legal aspects of the case.

MR. WARREN DENIES COMPLETE ACCORD

MEXICO CITY, July 20 (AP).—"Until the minutes of the proceedings are ready to be laid before the respective governments, it cannot be said that our work is finished," said Charles B. Warren, member of the American commission which is negotiating with a similar commission of Mexicans in an endeavor to settle points at issue between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Warren's statement was called forth by a report printed in the United States that a complete settlement of all questions prerequisite to the recognition of Mexico by the United States had been reached.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR PARIS
RAMBOUILLET, France, July 20.—Gen. Henri Gouraud, commander of the Fourth French Army who is in the United States, today was appointed Military Governor of Paris by the Cabinet Council. He succeeds General Berdoulat.

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WOMAN'S PARTY OPENS CONVENTION FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

New Campaign Begins on 75th
Anniversary of Historic
Seneca Falls Meeting

Constitutional Amendment to Bar
Sex Discrimination Is Con-
ference Aim

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 20 (Special).—Delegates of women from nearly every State in the Union are gathered here for the conference today and tomorrow of the National Woman's Party, in celebration of the world's first equal rights meeting held 75 years ago in this upper New York State village. While they are honoring the memory of Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton with pageant and ceremony, their successors also are pledging themselves to finish what is yet to do in the liberation of their sex and to work out practical plans for their next concerted activity.

With the struggle for women, first proposed at the meeting of 1848, now insured by a constitutional amendment, the National Woman's Party is turning its energies toward an additional amendment that would give to women equality with men in other lines.

The principal work before the present conference is discussion of ways and means whereby to bring this proposed amendment that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction" before the next Congress.

Congressional Action Urged
At the business meeting tomorrow Miss Alice Paul, vice-president of the party will urge that members support this measure before Congress and in all the states, as a piece of legislation to be speedily accomplished. According to opinion among the delegates unanimous adoption of this measure is practically certain. The measure has been christened by the Woman's Party members "the Lucretia Mott amendment," as a tribute to the woman who made the first public plea for equal rights three-quarters of a century ago in Seneca Falls.

A like purpose inspires the women of today's convention as animated those of 1848, a difference of opinion is coming from the town. Where Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Mott held their meeting in the face of scorn, ridicule, and indifference, finding even the doors of the hall they had engaged locked against them, the National Woman's Party is being greeted with enthusiasm and Seneca Falls has decked itself out with banners of purple, white, and gold, throwing open its homes, churches, halls, and offices with abundant welcome.

"Declaration of Principles"
To carry out the parallel with the meeting it celebrates, the Woman's Party has drawn up and given to this convention a "declaration of principles" corresponding to the document presented by Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Mott, called in the language of an earlier day a "declaration of sentiments." The original platform reads:

"Resolved, That the equality of human rights results necessarily from the fact of the identity of the race in capabilities and responsibilities; that the speedy success of our cause depends upon the zealous and untiring efforts of both men and women for the overthrow of the monopoly of the pulpit and for the securing to women an equal participation with men in the various trades and professions and other concerns of life."

The new "declaration of principles," which will be the basis of the party's impending campaign, marks out those fields in which women are still discriminated against and urges definite plans to remove these disabilities.

Practical Solution Sought
In its discussions the conference will try to arrive at practical remedies for the inequalities between men and women in the professions, in industry, in the government service, in regard to prizes and preferment at universities.

Proposals probably will be made also for the adjustment of state laws to the non-discriminatory against women in the ownership of property, choice of domicile, guardianship of children, and inheritance rights. A committee of woman lawyers in the District of Columbia has been at work for more than a year, looking up and codifying all laws that pertain to women throughout the United States, and with this data before it the convention has a coherent basis for action.

Reports of progress are expected from Wisconsin, the first state to incorporate equal rights legislation into its constitution. The substance of the proposed federal amendment was adopted by Wisconsin in 1921.

"Bring United States Into Line"
"The adoption of the Lucretia Mott amendment," said one of the officers of the Woman's Party today, "will bring the United States into line with the newer countries of Europe, whose constitutions are more progressive than ours. Seven out of twelve of the new republics have put equal rights clauses into their basic laws. The Austrian Constitution says: 'Austrian citizens are equal before the law. Privileges based upon birth, sex, rank, class or religious belief are abolished.'"

"The law in Czechoslovakia reads: 'Privileges due to sex, birth or occupation shall not be recognized.' And from the enterprising little free city of Danzig comes this provision: 'All citizens shall be equal before the law. Persons of both sexes shall have equal

rights and duties. It is time for the United States to follow.

Since the adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, the National Woman's Party has been devoting itself to working for equal rights in the states, the work that it now proposes to accomplish by a national measure, and the delegates here are greatly encouraged by the progress that has been made within the last two years. California has granted property rights to married women more commensurate with the rights already enjoyed by their husbands. Georgia and Delaware have given a mother an equal right with the father in the guardianship of a minor child.

Various States Act

In Louisiana women have gained the right to hold all civil and political offices and to be appointed administrators and executors. In Maine, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Mississippi disabilities have been removed by new laws. In California, the state has conferred rights not hitherto possessed in holding property, making contracts, choosing a domicile, and in respect of the guardianship of children.

"Now we are trying to accomplish these results nationally," an officer of the party said in a discussion today, "because we feel it is more economical of effort, and more sure in result. What one State Legislature can do, the next one can revoke, whereas a reform that it accomplished by the Constitution is achieved for the country as a whole, and is achieved permanently."

The headquarters of the conference is the old Lyceum Hall, although one might easily suppose from the amount of banners and bunting up and down the streets that every other building might be a headquarters here. This historic building, now modernized in part into an automobile garage, was the scene of the 1848 convention, where Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton offered the declaration that so astonished their townspeople.

It houses this week a collection of equal rights heroines contributed by descendants of the feminist pioneers, living in the village. A faded, yellow copy of the Lily, the earliest feminist publication with the early Victorian name, is on exhibition. Mrs. Stanton's desk and a chair have been lent and a rocking chair in which Susan B. Anthony is supposed to have rocked Mrs. Stanton's little children while their mother wrote suffrage speeches and the two leaders talked them over.

Story of the Convention

The story is being recalled by the feminist workers this week of the unusual circumstances that moved Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton to launch the original movement. Although they were both active in philanthropic and anti-slavery work, they did not meet one another until they went to London in 1843 to attend an anti-slavery convention. They were sent there in good faith by the Society of Friends, in whose activities men and women were equals.

Great was their dismay when, upon arriving in London, they found that they were not to be admitted to the convention. Bitter, ecclesiastical, legal, traditional authority was thundered against them, and they could neither say nor speak in the conference they had crossed the ocean to attend. Finally, as a great concession, they were allowed to sit behind a grille in a gallery, and watch in silence the proceedings designed to liberate the Negro.

It was borne in upon them that perhaps their own sex was as much in need of liberation as the African slaves. As they walked to their lodgings in Great Queen Street they planned a convention in America that should propose the freedom of women. This was the convention of 1848 that is being commemorated today.

At the conclusion of the conferences, the delegates will go on Sunday to Rochester, long the home of Susan B. Anthony, and hold a memorial celebration in her honor.

THE ISLANDER LAUNCHED

BATH, Me., July 20.—The steel passenger steamship Islander, built by the Bath Iron Works, Ltd., for the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamship Company, was launched late yesterday. The vessel is 210 feet long, 36 feet molded beam, and 50 feet beam over guards. She is of the single screw type, and is designed to develop 14 knots in a four-cylinder, triple expansion engine, with coal burning boilers. The vessel is to be ready for delivery by Aug. 1.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Municipal Grounds, Tyler Street, South End, 8:15.

Theaters

Kelth's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—The Covered Wagon (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic, dining at convention, American House, 9.
Field and Forest Club: Road and cliff walk from Nahant to Swallow's Cove and Forty Step Beach, afternoon.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, features and music for children, 8, concert, 9:30, organ recital.
WOL (Medford Hills)—5:30, market reports, 8:30, concert.
WBZ (Springfield)—7:45, book review, 8, concert.
WGY (Schenectady)—4:30, program for children, 8:45, music.
WEAP (New York City)—7:30, "The Quality of Interest," talk in series by Columbia University, 7:45, "It's for You With Your Boy," talk under auspices Boy Scout Foundation, 8, music, 8:30, "Insect Howlers," by Frank B. Lewis, curator of entomology American Museum of Natural History, 8:45, music.
WJZ (New York City)—7:45, current topics, 8, concert, 10, literary talk.

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TURKS CONTENT FOR ARMENIAN AID

Grape and Fig Industries in State of Collapse by Reason of the Flight of Armenians

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 20.—A correspondent of the Turkish paper Vatan depicts the most lamentable situation in the economic life of Smyrna, following the deportation of Christians. Turks rush toward Smyrna from all directions, hoping to accumulate unearned wealth. Thus Smyrna daily becomes more congested with idlers dreaming of their share of the booty. All day long, says the correspondent, they sit idly in the cafes, discussing the subject of how rich they will become without effort on their part. Many who have come into the possession of vineyards formerly belonging to Christians have carelessly left them uncultivated, for which the Minister of Agriculture bitterly reproaches them in a circular letter, and threatens to take away those vineyards that do not receive proper attention.

The grape crop is in a most lamentable state as well as the fig crop. Two Armenians who formed the main body of the grape and fig industries in Smyrna fled abroad to escape massacre. They are now being eagerly sought by the Turks, who wish to bring about a revival of this vital industry. Efforts are under way to induce them to return home, but other merchants who are Turks, and who wish control of the whole market without any sort of competition, endeavor to prevent their return.

The Armenian papers have lately commented resentfully on the arrangements made by certain American relief workers in their provision for the helpless Armenian orphans who are refugees in Greece. They say that, while they cherish a deep gratitude toward the noble American people, they cannot, however, agree with the mercenary policy of certain Americans who are endeavoring to alienate the orphans of a decimated nation by offering them give up their mother tongue, their history, and their church, and who are also forcing adults to enter into domestic service. The matter is becoming a scandal and calls for the effective interference of central responsible authorities in America.

MASSACHUSETTS BANS SALE OF SECURITIES BY BISK CORPORATION

Declaring that commissions allowed on sales were "gross, exorbitant, and unconscionable," the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, acting under the state Blue Sky Law, today barred from further sale in the Commonwealth the securities of the Bisk Corporation.

The concern involved is a Brockton (Mass.) corporation, organized to construct built-in steel kitchens. According to the department, the company's contract with the Shaw Parass Corporation of New York for the sale of stock. The finding states that the agreement with the selling agency was that a commission of \$6 was to be paid for each unit of security sold, the units selling for \$14.

According to the finding, the corporation also entered into a stock-selling agreement with the E. M. Harding Company, Inc., of New York. This agreement provided that the sellers were to get everything in excess of \$7.50 for the sale of the units, with the balance going to the corporation.

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the understanding that none was to be sold at less than \$10.

The department also prohibited, because of failure to file the information required under the law, the further sale of the stock of the following corporations: J. B. Carr-Woodhouse Company, the Big Gusher Oil Company and the Riverview Gold Mining & Milling Company.

PARIS READY TO GO PART WAY TO END DEADLOCK IN RUHR

(Continued from Page 1)

and have torn up the rails connecting the plant with the docks. The raiders discovered a wireless receiving outfit in the plant and arrested Dr. Harle, the commercial director.

Note May Ask Conference

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Additional alterations were made today in the text of the draft reply to Germany's reparations memorandum by the British Cabinet. The document probably will be dispatched to the allied and American governments tonight. The reply contains about 1400 words. There is still doubt whether a supplementary memorandum should be submitted. The records of the case show that when the present owners bought the property on May 12, 1923, they immediately demanded higher rents to the extent of 100 per cent. They are now attempting to evict tenants who have refused to accept the increase. The records show that in this case the landlords have an equity in the old rate when it was due.

As to the return on the money invested in the property, the commission finds illuminating evidence typical of many cases of activity on the part of landlords among persons least able to pay. The records show that in this case the landlords have an equity in the property of \$11,500. After a liberal allowance for repairs and depreciation, the commission finds that the new rent rate demanded would make a net annual return of 20 per cent on the required investment under the new purchase price and equity divided by the official records, but even at that the commission finds that the new rent would pay 15 per cent.

In its finding the commission makes two general observations which are regarded as important and illustrative as bearing on the rent problem. The commission says:

"The commission desires to state that it is the duty of landlords to protect the welfare of tenants occupying their property, just as tenants must take care of the property entrusted to them. There is no law at present which compels or prevents speculation in property. Speculation which is not productive is destructive. Speculation in existing dwelling property which imposes unreasonable suffering upon the tenants is a matter vitally concerning public welfare and safety."

PARLEY FOLLOWS MOVE TO CONTINUE TELEPHONE STRIKE

Another conference between representatives of the striking operators and George H. Dresser, general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, will be held this afternoon. Miss Julia S. O'Connor, leader of the strike, refused to say what the subject of discussion would be, and Mr. Dresser, in a formal statement, declined to "speculate" on its nature, but said that the company, because of its obligations to loyal operators, could not change its position.

Unofficially, it is reported that at the regional conference last night there was such strong protest from girls outside of Boston against calling off the strike that action was deferred until a later conference that may be called at any time.

ELECTRIC FIRM MAN PUT ON INQUIRY BOARD

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19 (AP)—Samuel Ferguson, vice-president of Hartford Electric Light Company, has been appointed to be the third member of the special committee which will investigate the best means of power facilities at state institutions. The appointment was made, as provided in the resolution establishing the commission, by Luther M. Keith of Putnam, house chairman of the appropriations committee and C. C. Elwell, Commissioner of Public Utilities, who were named in the resolution.

The committee is to report to the next session of the General Assembly as to whether the present plan of having most state institutions generate their own electricity is as economical as it would be to solve the expense of operating the generating plants and buy electricity from power companies. The fact that it might be possible to effect an economy in this direction was called to the attention of the appropriations committee by Mr. Ferguson, and it was upon recommendation of the appropriations committee that the legislature decided to make an investigation.

MOOR TO ORGANIZE A "RIFF REPUBLIC"

MELILLA, Spanish Morocco, July 20.—Abd el Krim, chief of the Moorish rebels, has asked all the other Moorish revolutionary chiefs, according to word received here, to help him organize the "Riff Republic." Abd el Krim proposes that the Republic will coin its own money under the "National Riffian Bank."

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LAWRENCE TO STUDY RENT RISE OF 100 P.C.

State Commission Refers Complaint to Housing Group for Action

Finding that rent increases demanded in Lawrence by Adolph and Walter Graichen for two three-tenement wooden buildings amount to 100 per cent, are exorbitant and unwarranted and in violation of the law prohibiting rent increase of more than 25 per cent in a year, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life today recommended that the Lawrence Rent and Housing Commission take the matter up and effect an adjustment on the basis of justice.

According to the commission's finding the case is typical of many brought to its attention by citizens of that city. Recently many complaints were voiced that landlords were attempting to take advantage of wage increases by unwarrantably raising rents. Investigation was made on the ground and the conclusion was reached that widespread profiteering under war conditions had been replaced by other Massachusetts and New England troops.

Yesterday marked the high point of the training period, with a full divisional review for Governor's Day. Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, presided at the State, and the reviewing line included Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, member of Congress, the Governor's Council, chief executives of several cities, army officials, and representatives of veteran organizations.

OFFICIALS OF STATE REVIEW 26TH DIVISION

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 20.—Members of the Twenty-Sixth Division, Massachusetts National Guard, in training here, today are putting in their final day of training work preparatory to breaking camp tomorrow at the conclusion of the two-week encampment. With the exception of one or two units, the Twenty-Sixth Division will turn homeward, to be replaced by other Massachusetts and New England troops.

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changes and the automobile laws for six. The Legislature refused to propose a new \$5,000,000 bond issue, and authorized the issue of the balance of \$2,500,000 left from the last constitutional amendment. The most important automobile law change was in the rules of the road. "All vehicles shall have the right of way over other vehicles approaching at intersecting public ways from the left, and shall give the right of way to those approaching from the right," is the new rule.

Tax changes were made in agricultural statutes and 14 in school laws, the latter including the increasing of teacher pensions and provision for a contributing pension system. The eight-hour day for children employed in manufacturing plants is now effective.

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GLOUCESTER FINDS
CITIZENS SHUNNED

Alleged Epidemic in English City
Bars Entry of Inhabitants
to Other Towns

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 20.—Gloucester is still experiencing the questionable enjoyment of being the subject of a "newspaper campaign," on account of the alleged smallpox epidemic, and the preference indicated by the population in times past for freedom of conscience on the subject of vaccination. One influential London daily today gravely announces to its readers in a headline: "Five Fresh Cases at Gloucester." The facts, however, as disclosed by a careful perusal of the article itself are, on the contrary, reassuring, for on the day before there were nine new cases admitted to the hospital in Gloucester, and the discharges have outnumbered the new cases for a long time.

At Birmingham, furthermore, it is said "the three smallpox cases have been discharged from the hospital and no new cases are reported. The city is now quite free."

In Hackney, the Board of Guardians considered a resolution to appeal to Stanley Baldwin to repeal the "conscientious objection clause of the Vaccination Act of 1907." The percentage of infants in this area not vaccinated, as stated by the vaccination proponents is "over 60." Adelaide Cox, head of the women's social department of the Salvation Army, who is also a member of the board, led the opposition to the resolution, which was defeated, 14 to 11.

Gloucester, however, is apparently to be punished willy nilly, whether its "smallpox epidemic" is subsiding or not. Its citizens are now to be boycotted and perhaps deported from other localities, if the action of the health authorities of Taunton is to serve as any kind of precedent.

A Gloucester woman and two children went to Taunton to make a point and soon after their point of origin became common knowledge, they were waited on by a medical officer who, upon examination, found nothing wrong, but said just the same that they should not have come to Taunton from Gloucester. He ordered them out of the town and threatened that if they did not go he would issue an isolation order to cover the family with whom they were staying, so that none of them would be able to go to work for 16 days. The woman and her children took the next train back to Gloucester.

There evidently, however, is one field where vaccinationists have it all their own way, for although there has only been one case of smallpox in the whole of Worcestershire, there has been 100 per cent vaccination of the 700 inmates of Barnsley Hall, a lunatic asylum near Worcester, as a "precautionary measure." It is not recorded whether or not any of them had a chance to offer conscientious objections, but perhaps light is shed on the situation by the casual statement in the same account that previously all the inmates and clerical staff had been vaccinated "voluntarily."

CARTER H. HARRISON INDORSED
CHICAGO, July 19.—Carter H. Harrison, five times Mayor of Chicago, was indorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination in an announcement by the Ironworkers Club here yesterday, which urged the holding of the 1924 Democratic national convention here. The organization, which numbers among its members prominent business and professional men, also indorsed Representative Henry T. Rainey for United States Senator and Mayor William E. Dever for Governor.

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waldmann, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kallal and daughter, South Orange, N. J.
Peter Jenchinski, South Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Juanita N. Hunter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. E. Cummings, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
John McGarvie, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Motique, Long Beach, Cal.
Miss E. Evelyn, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Virginia Wilkinson, East Orange, N. J.

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PHOTOS FOR CITY
NOT APPROVED

Art Board Does Not Favor Radio
Tones of Former Mayors

On the ground that photography does not fall under the heading of a fine art, the art commission of the City of Boston is withholding its approval from \$5000 worth of "radio-tone" pictures of former mayors of the city, which James M. Curley, the present Mayor, ordered and wishes to hang in the executive offices.

The radiotone process is a form of photography. It is described as consisting of photographing on metal after the halftone procedure, etching out with acid and coating the result with a thin gold solution. It is said to be, in effect, a gold-plated etching. The net result is said to be a fairly satisfactory picture, except that in certain lights it has more the appearance of a mirror than a picture.

The radiotones caught the fancy of Mayor Curley, who sent the salesman to the Art Commission. The commission, however, pointed out that photography is not a fine art and that it could not, therefore, pass on the pictures of all the former mayors.

An order for \$5000 for pictures of all the former mayors was approved by the City Council, however, and the pictures have been delivered.

WORK OF LEAGUE
PRAISED IN LONDON

Lord Robert Cecil Says Growth
of the League Offers Chief
Hope for World Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20.—The League of Nations Union general council held its fourth annual meeting yesterday and elected Lord Robert Cecil and Earl Grey joint presidents and Stanley Baldwin honorary president. A letter was read from Mr. Baldwin, in which he spoke most appreciatively of the League Union for its work in behalf of the League of Nations, thus "contributing in no small measure to the ultimate success of the League, and thereby to the cause of peace in the world."

Lord Robert Cecil addressed the meeting and said he adhered to the conviction that the growth of the League offered the chief hope for a peaceful solution of the difficult problems confronting the world. He referred with satisfaction to his success in securing a modification of the objectionable features of the Saar agreement, but could not be settled in a short time or by a mere formula. To be of any use it would have to be supported by the public opinion of the world.

The report of the League Union for the year 1922 showed expansion activities and an increase of membership, which is now over 300,000. There are 1463 branches and 103 junior branches. Furthermore, 110 corporate organizations had now joined the union.

EXPORTS NEARLY DOUBLE
NORTH BAY, Ont., July 17 (Special Correspondence). Exports of merchandise to United States from northern Ontario during the first six months of 1923 amounted to \$17,285,608, almost double that in the corresponding period of 1922. Forest products represent over half the total exports or \$9,234,718, minerals \$7,500,000. The increase in value of mine products amounted to almost \$6,000,000.

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Those who receive this message are invited to remember Robinson's, and to depend upon this store—one of the great stores of America—as a friend.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN
URGED IN BUSINESS

Participation in Business Management of Employees Is
Backed by Report

Participation of employees in management of business and industry, under certain limitations expected to insure success of such co-operation, is recommended by a special committee of the National Economic League, which has studied the question of "Readjustment in Industrial Relations," exhaustively. This committee has studied more than 1000 plans for better relations between employers and employees, and, as a result of this inquiry and sounding out of sentiment, makes its report and recommendations public today.

The final report was prepared by a subcommittee made up of the following: Daniel Bloomfield, lawyer and consultant in industrial relations; Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant; P. P. Corcoran, general manager of the General Electric Company plant at Lynn; James M. Head, former Mayor of Nashville, Tenn.; Frederick A. Cleveland of Boston University; George E. MacLain of the Babson Organization; John Calder, former industrial relations manager of Swift & Co., and J. P. Snow, Boston engineer.

Misleading Term Cited
The committee favors the abandonment, as misleading, of the term "industrial democracy." As a general proposition, the committee says, employees are not interested in assuming the responsibilities of management, but that they should have a voice in it on matters affecting their immediate welfare. Also, the report asserts, the employees should receive an opportunity to acquire some financial interest in the establishments in which they work.

In giving the employees a voice in the management of enterprises, the committee would not extend this voice to include management in questions of policy, such as selling, purchasing, finance and similar matters. The report stresses the point that both employees and executives should have more instruction in the economics of business, as a step to better industrial relations.

Participation in All Problems
Three years ago the national council of the league took a vote on the question: "Should there be active participation by employees or representatives of employees in all problems of management affecting the worker?" The answer in this case was in the affirmative by 78 per cent of the 500 members of the council voting. In preparing the present report the effort was made to find out what has been done in this direction up to date.

As a general observation, the committee states that the movement for representation of employees in the discussion and adjustment of working conditions is spreading rapidly. It finds that in the majority of cases where such plans have been tried, they have been successful in establishing better relations. With few exceptions, the committee says, however, the plans in operation give to employees advisory powers, which appear to be the most practicable application of the idea.

SENATOR STERLING SAILS
NEW YORK, July 20 (P).—Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota will sail today in the Stavanger for Norway where he will attend the Inter-Parliamentary Congress.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

MAUGHAN FLIGHT
ENDS IN WYOMING

Army Aviator's Dawn-to-Dark
Transcontinental Attempt
Three-Fourths Successful

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., July 20 (P).—Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, army aviator, lost his second race against time to span the American continent, between dawn and dusk, after covering more than two-thirds of the 2670-mile flight. The lieutenant was forced to descend here with oil pouring from the airplane's tank, in which a leak had developed.

Lieutenant Maughan had passed Rock Springs and had covered about half the distance of the fourth leg of his four-stop flight, when he realized that to continue and reach his goal—San Francisco—before nightfall was impossible. He reversed his plane, turned back toward Rock Springs and landed at the air field there at 5:08 p. m., just 15 hours to the minute after he took off from Mitchell Field, New York.

On the basis of the total elapsed time from Mitchell Field, Lieutenant Maughan spanned the first 1680 miles at an average speed of 135.6 miles an hour. Altogether he covered a total of 1925 miles. For actual flying time it was estimated he averaged about 155 miles an hour.

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—combine most gracefully, practicability and modishness. For instance: gray ooze joins forces with gray kid to form one very smart model, while beige ooze and field mouse kid vie with it for effectiveness. Champagne ooze with field mouse kid and patent with red kid are winning, too, their share of admirers—and eager purchasers.
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TWILIGHT
TALES

Mary and the Little Fish

MARY had a little pail.
"Twas made of shiny tin.
She always took it to the sea
That she went bathing in."
Mary's pail was painted red
With letters spelling beach.
Whatever Mary did, the pail
Was seldom out of reach.
MARY lived inland in winter, but
in summer she lived not far
from the ocean, and much of
her time in sunny weather was spent
on the beach. She wore a blue bathing
suit, which was a great convenience
because she could wade out in the
ocean almost up to her neck and
nobody minded her getting the bathing
suit wet; and she wore a large straw
hat which prevented the sun from
freckling her nose, and was much
better than a sunshade, because she
didn't have to bother holding it up.
She had a tin pail and a tin shovel,
which were quite necessary things
when you play on the beach, because
you need the shovel to dig holes in
the sand, and you need the pail to
bring water from the ocean and pour
in the holes. And this is such an
interesting thing to do that you can
keep busy at it for hours at a time.
Mary had dug a fine big hole, and
Tommy, who wore a red bathing suit
and had a blue pail marked BEACH
in large letters, and was almost an inch
taller than Mary, had helped her dig it.
It was a wonderful hole, with a wall of
sand baked up all round it; as big
that, after it was filled with water,
Mary and Tommy would be able to
sit in it, and have a little ocean all to
themselves.
"That is the biggest hole we've dug
yet," said Tommy. "It's going to take
a lot of water to fill that hole."
"The next pailful I get," said Mary.
"I'm going to wade way, way out and
get some perfectly clean water without
any seaweed in it."
So Mary took her pail and waded
way, way out. She went out over her
ankles. And then she kept on up to
her knees. And then she kept on up
to her middle. And then she kept on
almost up to her neck. And then she
filled her pail and came back to the
beach and brought it to the hole and
took great care not to spill a drop.
"Why, Mary, you've caught a little
fish!" said Tommy, looking into the
pail.

LEAGUE TO CUT LEVY
ON CENTRAL AMERICA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20 (P).—Inducements of reduced annual financial requirements will be made to Central American republics to keep them within the membership of the League of Nations.

This became known today in connection with the visit of Julien Noguerio, Commissioner of the League of Nations in charge of the Central American section, who is trying to collect League assessments long overdue. It is asserted that none has been paid since the League was formed—from the little republics who declare their assessments are too high.

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Wives Who Follow the Pack-Train Into the Wilderness

A CLOUD of dust, no larger than a man's hand, appears on the horizon, and gradually increases in size until the road seems to be standing perpendicular. A monotonous double-toned thud, growing in volume and distinctness, develops at last into the unmistakable sound of galloping hoofs, and out of the cloud there emerges a big horse carrying a big man in a khaki suit. The man is red, the suit yellow, the horse black, but a coating of dust reduces all to one nondescript shade. The rider leans forward as if trying to catch a glimpse of something in the distance.

On the porch of the house which he approaches, and above whose door stares the word "Hotel," in large black letters, stand two men in wide soft hats, colored bandkerchiefs tied loosely about their necks, sheepskin chaps and cartridge belts.

"It's that fellow I passed on the road," remarks one of the men. "He's coming ahead of his pack train, got 12 or 15 horses and five mules back away, all branded 'U. S.' on the left hip."

Waiting on the Porch

"It's that fellow Theological Survey, I reckon," draws his companion. At this conjecture a young woman in a white shirtwaist and navy blue skirt, rises quickly and goes to the end of the porch, shading her eyes with her hand as she gazes up the road. She wears two pieces of jewelry, a college fraternity pin and a wedding ring. At the sound of her step upon the porch, the proprietress of the hotel appears in the doorway clad in a black calico wrapper.

"Is it him?" she asks, not unkindly. "I think it is," doubtfully replies the city woman. "O yes, it is, it is!" she exclaims joyfully, and waves her handkerchief in response to the high swinging hat. A moment later and in spite of the grinning curiosity of sheepherders and proprietress the man has pressed the spotless white waist against the dusty khaki.

And all this for just 18 hours to

gether. For two months the Survey wife has sat on that porch. Once before during that time her Knight of the Plane-Table has arrived to break the monotony of her existence, only to leave her after a few hours to a loneliness a little deeper than before. Perhaps you ask:

"Why does she not go into camp with her husband?" The Government regulations forbid.

Little Chance for Sightseeing

"But when she is alone why does she not go about and see the country?" Sometimes she does, but often it would not be safe, and she has promised not to do anything rash. There may be Indians about, or, worse when drunk, sheepherders. Likely enough there are bears and coyotes who would run if they saw her, but it is very certain that she would run too. The Survey woman can ride and would be safe on a horse, but there is none to be had. Her husband cannot leave one of those animals with a "U. S." on its left hip, for that would be using Government property for other than Government use.

So for two months the topographer's wife has sat on the porch, read every printed word that has appeared at the hotel, talked with every sheepherder, drunk and sober alike, started at the approach of every galloping horse, and watched for the mail-bearing stage. But no letters from camp come that way. Her knight is in the deep woods, or in instrument and plan-table, or scaling a rocky point for a better view, or wading a swift stream, or climbing over a great glacier on the side of a mountain. If he meets a herder or a forest ranger he will send her a message or a note. Perhaps she may get it in a week, perhaps not.

In her room is a straw hamper, her only means of carrying her wardrobe, for at some time during the summer perchance a Government mule may forget the regulations for a few hours and convey her luggage on his back to the next stopping place. Conse-

quently she boasts but one hat, and that is on her head, and among all her possessions there is not a single article that merits the name of lingerie. And she curves up the corners of her mouth, and says she likes it.

Of army and navy women we hear often; of those of the Reclamation Service, the Geological Survey, the Forest Service, scarcely a word is written. The topographer's wife particularly has a restless existence. She longs for the time when home and



Waving a Handkerchief in Response to the High Swinging Hat

husband will mean something besides a straw hamper and a photograph. For the young topographers are wanderers on the face of the earth, with only occasionally a few months in a furnished flat to supply the home gap in their lives.

One wife laments that, counting all the separate days and weeks, she had been with her husband only one year

out of four; and another replied that lately she had seen a good deal of her husband, but in order to do so she had packed her trunk and everything she had with her on the Pacific coast 23 times in nine months.

But the survey woman has the winter to anticipate. Probably then there will be a short period of office work in Washington. Daily she expects the message. Her hamper is "packed." Then one morning her Knight of the Plane-Table arrives.

"Together at last," she sighs happily. And then the knight hands her a long official envelope, from which she takes a typewritten letter. She reads. There is silence for the fraction of a moment, while she puts all of her winter hopes and plans behind her. Then she smiles and asks the inevitable question: "May I go, too?" For it is not to Washington, after all. It is Arizona, New Mexico, or southern California.

Driving Across the Desert

Do those names sound alluring? Imagine yourself a topographer's wife driving 50 miles across a desert in a borrowed rickety buggy with a man you have never seen before. From 7 in the morning until the same hour in the evening you and he sit side by side and discourse, it seems to you, upon every topic under the blue sky. And while your eye is growing to love the beautiful outline of the brown hills, and to wonder at the extraordinary twistings of the cactus, your cowboy, the most sentimental of men, tells you of his last love affair, and wipes away a tear with the gauntlet of his dirty glove.

And after you have witnessed the glory of a sunset on the desert you come to an oasis, a large cattle ranch. It is there that the topographic party is camped, and this time it is the man



Sitting by the Tent Door You Pour the Contents of a Canvas Bag Upon the Ground

who is on the porch, and you are the dusty one. He has had a fresh shave and wears a clean flannel shirt, the highest mark of honor he can pay you, for clean-up day is Sunday and this is only the middle of the week.

Your hostess gives you a hearty welcome. It is three months since she has seen a woman's face. The nearest woman neighbor lives 22 miles away. She leads you to a comfortable room, and as you pass a door you get a glimpse of a great log blazing in a fireplace.

The camp is a short distance from the house, but this is too late an hour for a visit. Tomorrow after your knight has ridden off with his plan-table on his shoulder, you will go down to the tent before whose door the Stars and Stripes wave, you will pour the contents of a canvas bag upon the ground, and you will come back with an armful of socks and shirts that need your care.

And the weeks will pass, and as



Driving 50 Miles Across a Desert in a Borrowed Rickety Buggy With a Man You Have Never Seen Before

long as the camp is there you stay. Every night after dark you stumble down to the tents where the camp fire casts grotesque shadows on the canvas. The men have finished their dinner and are sitting by the cheerful blaze. Perhaps they tell stories of the day's work, perhaps they sing a few college songs, but not for long; morning comes soon.

Your knight takes a lantern, and hand in hand you walk together across the field to the ranch house. It is your hour. But in an amazingly short time while you are telling him about the magazine story you read this morning, the number of petals you embroidered this afternoon, or the latest tale with which your hostess has entertained you, a sound from the pillow beside you gives notice that your hour has passed, and then you lie a long time, listening to that even breathing and to the distant howl of the coyote which Bob, the colic, sharply answers, and you know that it is for that little time by the camp fire, for this listening in the night, and for the hurried good-by kiss, long before sunrise tomorrow morning; it is for these that you have come across the desert.

But the topographer's wife is proud. Her knight is doing the pioneer work of the country. Perhaps he goes to Alaska where only her heart and letters may follow, but it is not Alaska, yet he may penetrate those remote regions where no white man has been, and through untold hardship from wet or drought, brush or dense forest, bring back a map which shall show the way to others.

And so the survey women gladly follow the pack train, wandering where the Government may decree.

Second-Class Carriages on British Railways to Go

One of the early results of the recent amalgamation of British railways will be the general abolition of second-class carriages. It is a reform that is long overdue, a reform that for the last 60 or 70 years has been forcing its way steadily to the front, but has not yet been finally accomplished.

Why the various railway companies, or some of them, have clung to the second-class is a matter that is "rooted in misty." Nearly 50 years ago the Midland Railway Company boldly announced that on and after New Year's Day, 1875, second-class would be abolished. Rival railway companies were up in arms at once, and threatened

to fight the matter to the bitter end. But the Midland Railway Company was too strong for them, and the second-class was abolished. The reform was a long one, but it is now a fact.

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a retaliatory policy of lowering second-class fares below Midland first, which had been reduced to 13s. 6d. a mile, and of running special first-class trains to all competing points against the Midland. Yet the Midland stood on firm ground. They had found by careful observation that a first-class carriage of three compartments cost £450 and earned £530 a year; that the cost of a second-class carriage of four compartments was £250, and the yearly earnings £450; while a third-class carriage of four compartments cost £270 and earned about £390 a year. So they decided to abolish second-class, and to plump for the third-class passenger.

Other railways followed suit, but very slowly, and then only in part. It was not until 1890 that the Great Western commenced to carry third-class passengers by all trains; and not until 1893 that the London and North-Western abolished second-class bookings to Scotland. Since then the Great Northern has abolished second-class bookings on all main line trains, but it has maintained them for the local services round London. The lines operating in the south of England, such as the South-Eastern Railway, have been most conservative of all, for even now it is possible to travel by first, second or third-class on any of its trains. The Great Eastern, operating between London and the eastern counties, also preserves second-class.

But its doom is sounded, and in a year or two one will look in vain for a second-class carriage on a British railway. There will be three classes only, first and third, which will meet every need of the traveling public. Occasionally, one hears the democratic policy of "one class only" advocated. It may do for omnibuses and trams, but John Bull would not take kindly to such a drastic change. It is sufficient for him that the second-class is going.

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Birds on Long Island

IN PREVIOUS papers I have spoken of annual visits to the eastern end of Long Island, where I have found many varieties of birds, songsters and shore birds as well. This year, mid-July was the time selected for the excursion, and the experience has been, as always, replete with satisfaction. No summer would seem altogether complete that did not bring me in touch with certain of my favorite birds, among which are the bobwhite, wood thrush and the piping plover. These, and many others, I find in a retired spot on Noyac Bay, not far from Sag Harbor, toward the eastern end of Long Island. This year I have not been disappointed, for all three are here and have been observed under favorable circumstances.

Some bird lovers hold the wood thrush to be the best singer of this tenuous family, and his notes are, indeed, of excellent quality; melodious, and of a character that quite defies description in words. To be sure, the song must be heard. This is the dominant thrush in the deep woods here, and I hear him in the early morning and toward nightfall, and on cloudy days at all hours. The wood thrush is the largest of the family, except the robin, and may readily be identified by his size, and the large brown spots on his breast and sides. The body is a plain medium-toned brown, not so bright as the veerie, and more distinctly brown than the olive-backed thrush. No one living within the summer range of the wood thrush need fear that he is deprived of bird music of high order. The hermit alone is his superior.

Bobwhite, being an all the year denizen of this locality, is always in evidence. Although each autumn the flocks are sadly depleted by the gun of the hunter, a remnant is left, and they nest behind the little cottages where my friends always offer me true hospitality. At daybreak each morning the "emphatic notes," "bob-white, bob, bobwhite," punctuate the melodious measures of the bird chorus. The call is as characteristic as that of the whippoorwill at evening, and possesses a charm all its own.

While quail are found in portions of Massachusetts and other parts of the southern portion of New England, I come here to observe them in preference to any nearer locality, and always with the assurance of finding them close at hand. At intervals throughout the day they are heard from the near-by fence posts, or low bushes; yet they are rarely seen unless one makes a special trip into the fields and pastures for that purpose; then one seldom finds them until in rapid flight they retreat to a convenient cover of bushes. The sentiment for the protection of these beautiful and altogether valuable birds will sometime grow into a successful movement to protect them throughout the year. Then they will become so plentiful again as to be of substantial help to the farmer in protecting his crops from the rapidly increasing hosts of noxious insects.

Bobwhite makes a strong ally to the farmer when he is given a chance for his life. While gratitude should be expressed for the increasing sentiment in favor of the protection of all our birds, bobwhite should not be left out of this favored circle; for he is both

an interesting and useful bird, and as a game bird his little body is, at most, but a morsel.

That dainty little walt of the shore, the piping plover, is still here although I found but a single pair and they were extremely shy. Long before I came up to them, they took wing; but their plaintive piping notes are unmistakable, and as they fly their white wings and under parts are so characteristic as to render their identity certain. I know of no other shore bird which in color is so much like a snowflake of the winter fields, although their flight is quite different. Apparently this plover is barely holding its own against the hunter, and unless strenuous measures are taken to protect them they will surely go the way of other dainty and delightful birds which have nearly or quite disappeared. It is a far sense of sportsmanship that would carry the destruction of our native birds and animals to the point of extermination.

There are many other birds in this favored locality, which combines, in a way not often found, the advantages of seashore and country. Always there are quantities of gulls and terns, sandpipers, kingfishers, bitterns, blue herons, both the great and the lesser; quawks, or night herons, and numerous ospreys, of whose low-built nests I have frequently written. These varieties in a few weeks will be increased by many other shore birds which come down from the north, for this is a favorite highway for the spring and fall migrants. Then the hunters will appear, and the crack of the shotgun will take the place of the plaintive and lonesome cries, which as this season make a trip along the shore so intensely interesting.

This morning, as I was quietly walking along the highway through a patch of second growth thickly studded with underbrush, sharp call notes of a bird caused me to halt, and a brief inspection revealed a mother black-throated green warbler feeding her full-grown youngster, full grown not alone in body but in appetite, as observation soon revealed. For during the brief time I was a spectator to this domestic ceremony, the sprightly mother fed an extraordinary number of worms to the greedy youngster. And his appetite, apparently, did not lose even its edge. Oliver Twist's demand for "more" could scarcely have been more insistent than the constant and emphatic call of this voracious fledgling. And all the time I watched them the mother flew about seemingly in greatest haste, returning to the young bird every moment or two with a struggling worm. She gleaned the worms from the branches of a sumac tree, destroying the worms that were at work upon the foliage. What valuable allies of

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IN SEMIFINALS

Bagby Defeats Barr in Men's Singles—Miss Seavey Reaches Women's Final

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20 (Special).—The semifinal round of the men's singles event in the Missouri Valley tennis championship will be played this afternoon on the Rock Hill Club courts. W. D. Brown, St. Louis, the singles champion, will oppose F. O. Jostles, another St. Louis star, in one match, while P. H. Bagby, Kansas City, meets T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, in the other semifinal round encounter.

Miss R. M. Hager, Kansas City, will play Miss L. M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the remaining semifinal-round contest of the Missouri Valley women's singles. Miss E. R. Seavey, Kansas City, eliminated Miss M. V. McLendon, another local player, in the other semifinal match yesterday. The singles final will be played tomorrow.

Play in the mixed doubles event has reached the semifinal round. In the feature match this afternoon Miss L. M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, and W. L. Coleman, Houston, Tex., will meet Miss R. M. Hager, Kansas City, and F. O. Jostles, St. Louis.

The most interesting of the men's singles matches yesterday afternoon was that between P. H. Bagby and C. J. Meyer, both Kansas City players. This was closely played from start to finish, Bagby finally winning by a 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 score.

Meyer seemed a certain winner in the third set when he had a lead of 4 games to 1. Bagby, however, became steadier at this stage of the contest, and by some excellent work at the net won five straight games, taking the set at 6-4 and the match.

In another singles match T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, surprised with an easy victory over J. A. Barr, the Dallas star. The score was 6-1, 6-4.

W. J. Newell and Dix Teachenor, Kansas City, reached the semifinal round of the sectional doubles event by defeating C. J. Meyer and F. H. Grosse, another local pair. The doubles event semifinals will be played tomorrow afternoon. The summary:

MISSOURI VALLEY MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Fifth Round

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated J. A. Barr, Dallas, 6-1, 6-4.
F. O. Jostles, St. Louis, defeated G. L. Williams, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-1.
P. H. Bagby, Kansas City, defeated C. J. Meyer, Kansas City, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated J. S. Jackson, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

F. O. Jostles and T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Karl Hodge, St. Louis, and M. H. Watrous, Kansas City, by default.

P. H. Bagby, Kansas City, and J. A. Barr, Dallas, defeated R. A. Grier and E. H. Johnson, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-2.

W. J. Newell and Dix Teachenor, Kansas City, defeated B. L. Austin and M. P. Hatcher, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-2.

W. J. Newell and Dix Teachenor, Kansas City, defeated C. J. Meyer and F. H. Grosse, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss E. R. Seavey, Kansas City, defeated Miss M. V. McLendon, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Miss E. E. Tobin and Miss M. V. McLendon, Kansas City, defeated Miss E. S. Full and Miss Katherine Pipkin, Kansas City, 4-6, 11-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. H. Peer and Miss E. R. Seavey, Kansas City, defeated Miss Vera Henderson and Miss L. W. Drummond, Kansas City, by default.

Miss R. M. Hager, Kansas City, and Miss J. M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., defeated Miss R. C. Richardson and Miss E. M. Sullivan, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round

Mrs. S. H. Peer, Kansas City, and J. A. Barr, Dallas, Tex., defeated Miss A. M. Coleman, Kansas City, and Davidson O'Neil, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss R. M. Hager, Kansas City, and F. O. Jostles, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss L. M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and W. L. Coleman, Houston, Tex., defeated Miss M. V. McLendon, Kansas City, and H. W. Weege, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.

SAN FRANCISCO TO HOLD CHESS TOURNEY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10 (Special Correspondence).—San Francisco will shortly have opportunity to watch the play of the best chess players in the United States when the twenty-fourth annual tournament of the Western Association opens here July 28. The tournament will be played in the rooms of the Mechanic's Institute Chess Club, and will bring such notables as Samuel Factor, Chicago; N. T. Whitaker, Washington, D. C.; S. T. Sharp and Marvin Palmer, Philadelphia; S. Mlotkowski and E. R. Perry, Los Angeles; Dr. W. R. Lovegrove, A. J. Fink, and Bernardo Smith, San Francisco; A. W. Ryder, Berkeley; E. W. Gruer, Oakland.

Factor, Whitaker and E. W. Gruer won first, second and fifth prizes, respectively, in the last western tournament at Louisville, Ky., in 1922. A. J. Fink is present California champion and E. W. Gruer is former state champion.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Portland 10, Salt Lake 4, Sacramento 3, Seattle 2, Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2, Oakland 1, Vernon 3.

Interlake Regatta
Ends at Put-in-Bay

Clarice Qualifies for Richardson Trophy Race at Toronto

PUT-IN-BAY, O., July 20 (Special).—With the running of the last heat of the sailboat races and the distribution of prizes and trophies, the thirteenth annual Interlake Regatta being held here will come to a close this afternoon.

Defeat of Mebleh, Cleveland Yacht Club, by Clarice, another C. Y. C. entry in the first of three races over the nine-mile regatta course for the honor of representing the Interlake Yacht Association in the Great Lakes inter-association event for the Richardson trophy at Toronto, Sept. 7, 8, and 9, was the outstanding feature of yesterday, the fifth day of the interlake meet.

Mebleh, owned by Commodore W. R. Huntington of Elyria and Cleveland, had only recently been refitted for the avowed purpose of winning in the R class and had succeeded in so far as the regatta Class R event was concerned. Yesterday, however, she got a bad start and Clarice, with the son of Alexander Winton, Cleveland Yacht Club, former interlake commodore, directing her progress, showed her stern all the way.

Every effort will be made to sail the remaining two heats today.

In the first of three races for the Western Lake Erie fleet star-bow championship and the right to represent the interlake region in the international championship races off Long Island in October, Polaris, Toledo Yacht Club, sailed by Commodore Baldrige, Toledo, crossed the line a little better than two minutes ahead of Twinkle, a Vermillion Boat Club entry.

In the power boat finals yesterday the Detroit Yacht Club captured four of the class championships, while the Put-in-Bay Club won one, the Lorain Club one and the Toledo Club one. Prizes in these events will be distributed today at the close of the regatta.

A feature of the day was the swimming championship meet. Cleveland swimmers came in for the lion's share of honors, followed by Detroit devotees of the aquatic art. A squadron sail, and novelty races in which women were competitors, and the yachtsmen's ball completed the day's activities.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Winn Lost P.C.
Hartford 52 30 529
New Haven 47 32 527
Springfield 43 33 521
Albany 40 42 488
Worcester 37 43 468
Bridgeport 36 46 446
Waterbury 32 47 440
Pittsfield 30 47 390

RESULTS THURSDAY

Waterbury 1, New Haven 3.
Bridgeport 11, Albany 6.
Springfield 8, Pittsfield 7 (11 innings).
Hartford 12, Worcester 4.

SAND-LOT BALL IMPROVES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Sand-lot baseball in Milan, Tenn., today attained the dignity of minor league sport. A message received here said that business men there last night agreed to take over the franchise of the defunct Springfield (Tenn.) club in the Kitty League and finance the Milan team for the remainder of the season. The Kitty League is composed of clubs in western Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee towns.

MANAGER SUSPENDED

AUBURN, N. Y., July 20.—Secretary J. H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today announced that the National Board of Arbitration has suspended C. J. Bell, former manager at Jackson, Miss., for 18 months, dating from July 1, 1922, for gross misconduct at a league game.

Wheat Imports and Exports

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your correspondent under date of Jan. 24 says, under the caption, "Adequate Market for Large Supply." "During the last four years, the United States and Canada, between them, have been supplying western Europe with nearly 400,000,000 bushels of grain that formerly came out of Russia."

During the 10 months July to April, 1922-23, the United States exported 194, 646,000 bushels of wheat; during the corresponding period of 1921-22, 246, 940,000 bushels.

The writer is in full sympathy with your plan to develop a market for wheat surplus in Europe. This, however, is no easy matter. In a recent article the Monitor told how Hugo Stinnes is sending an army of experts into the rich wheat regions of Russia in order to train the peasants in the use of German-made agricultural machinery. According to your correspondent, according to the grain already testify to the efficiency of these experts. Permit me to point out that Russia will naturally look to Germany for an outlet as soon as she begins to produce surplus. And that the peasants of Russia, with their low standard of living and pre-empted land, will be able to supply Germany with wheat at a price which would be ruinous to American farmers, with their high standard of living and heavy investment in land, much of which is mortgaged.

In England the outlook is somewhat better, but even there the United States must compete with wheat from the great wheat lands of the Argentine, Canada, and Australia, all countries having much lower land values.

For the most part our wheat farmers must look for relief through co-operative marketing and diversified farming. The one-crop system is almost as disastrous when practiced in the wheat regions of "the northwest as when practiced in the cotton fields of the south. Both regions must develop well-rounded systems of "safe farming" adapted to their respective climates.

C. A. ROWLAND.
Room 1201, 22 East Twenty-Sixth Street, New York City, June 22, 1923.

[The sentence quoted in the Monitor's editorial was taken literally from the Associated Press report of Mr. Webb's argument.]

Letters to the Editor

PRaise BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

I have before me your issue of May 25, 1923, in which appears an editorial under the caption "The Japanese in the Philippines." The editorial quotes the splendid statement of Charles Fox that "There is no greater unwisdom in argument than to claim too much." Then follows the statement that the Attorney General of California recently in an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States declared "we have already lost the Philippines. The Japanese dominate there now." You then proceed to show that this statement is erroneous, and give the population of the Philippines and the various races or nationalities composing the same, all designed to show that the alleged declaration was untrue.

The case to which you refer was recently presented by me to the Supreme Court of the United States. I did not make the statement which you quote nor any statement of that character, nor did I in any manner refer to the Philippines or to the Japanese in the Philippines. Your statement in that regard is in all respects erroneous. In that argument I did refer to the Hawaiian Islands and did state that "the Hawaiian Islands have been lost to the United States" and referred to the number of Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, the number of Japanese attending schools, and the rapid increase of the Japanese population in those islands.

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COTTON STATE SEASON TO END

LAUREL, Miss., July 19.—The Cotton State League will end its playing season Saturday, according to an announcement today by B. A. Schneider, president of the Laurel Club, upon receipt of an official report of the executive meeting of league officials in Jackson Tuesday. Four clubs—Hattiesburg, Laurel, Meridian and Clarksdale—declared at the meeting they could not continue after this week because of financial difficulties and it was voted to quit immediately. The other clubs, 1-1923, for gross misconduct at a league game.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20.—Amateur golfers in the United States and Canada who are under 20 years of age are eligible to compete for the junior amateur championship of the Western Golf Association, it is announced here by J. W. Busch, secretary of the association. Secretary Busch is receiving entries for the tourney which is to be held at Westmoreland Country Club, Aug. 15 to 17.

"Anyone who has caddied," said Secretary Busch, "or served as a caddy master for pay after reaching the age of 18 is a professional and not eligible for this championship. Each entry must be accompanied by a certificate from a member of a club, parent or school-teacher regarding the age and amateur status of the entrant."

Entrants need not be golf club members. The winner is awarded a gold medal and his name is inscribed on the W. A. Alexander trophy. His club is given custody of the trophy until the next annual championship. If the winner is unattached, the directors make some other disposition of the prize.

Trophies are to be given to the best medal scorer at 18 holes, the qualifying round, to the runner-up in the championship flight and to winners and runners-up in second and third flights.

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NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York Stock Exchange membership of Henry M. Post has been sold to Robert Thomas Stone for \$88,000. The last previous sale was at \$20,000.

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Play in Longwood Bowl Singles Reaches Semifinals

R. N. Williams Meets C. H. Fischer, While Snodgrass Faces Niles in Feature Matches Today

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 20 (Special).—The best matches of the week are scheduled for this afternoon on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in the semifinal round of the lawn tennis singles tournament for the historic Longwood bowl. The Longwood doubles tournament will also offer

the third and deciding set. The Westeners were forced to hit overhead too many times in the rallies, and frequently ended up with errors. Rice and Kashio came as near losing to H. D. Johnson and G. P. Gardner as was comfortable. The second set was long drawn out, but if Rice and Kashio had been at all keen they



HARVEY SNODGRASS
Los Angeles, Cal.

R. N. WILLIAMS
Boston, Mass.

keen competition. R. N. Williams 24, ranking No. 4 last year, who met C. H. Fischer, the intercollegiate champion. Fischer has already one victory to his credit over Williams this year, which he gained in the Pennsylvania state championship tournament. Williams is determined to even matters and if yesterday's form can be taken as a criterion, he has a fair chance to come through. Fischer plays a finished heady game, having no particular weakness. His volleying is accurate, but granting Williams is on his game, Fischer will find it difficult to make the net, as Williams is continuously rubbing the play by taking the ball on the rise.

The other singles match today may be even more brilliant than the Williams-Fischer contest. Harvey Snodgrass of Los Angeles, Cal., meets N. W. Niles of Boston. The Californian has proved to be quite a surprise. Very few expect him to cover the court as fast as he does. Nothing seems hard for him. He plays all of his shots with the same precision and confidence. His backhand, which has looked like a weakness, has been well protected and has even pulled him through when needed. Niles is expected to make things interesting as he may discover how to treat his opponent's game through his phenomenal control.

The doubles matches will also be good. The Jones-Ingraham and Shimizu-Fukuda match was put over until today. A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham are one of the best doubles teams in the United States and can be expected to make an excellent showing against the Japanese team. The winner of this match will play Rice and Kashio. The other doubles match brings four Californians together. P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies play W. J. Bates and Harvey Snodgrass. This match ought to see some fast teams, but if Neer and Davies want to win they must be more sure of themselves than they were yesterday.

There were no upsets in the singles, but Snodgrass' easy defeat of L. B. Rice was unexpected, to say the least. Most people considered Rice the favorite, yet they would not have been surprised to see him beaten. But to see the one-time conqueror of W. T. Tilden go down to defeat in three straight sets, averaging only one game a set, was unlooked for. Rice apparently was disconcerted by the speed of foot of his adversary and was forced into errors. Going out after every shot with a world of confidence, Snodgrass never gave Rice a chance to get started.

Against Bates, Williams, as they say, was in an overwhelming mood. Just as was the case last year in the Longwood Bowl tournament, the international star had the advantage over the tall fellow with his super-brilliance. Fischer defeated Jones in four sets but the games were close. Time and again Jones tossed away leads of 40-15. Fischer played a steady game in direct contrast to Jones, who was quite erratic at times. With 30-40 against him on his own service, Jones served an almost ace only to see Fischer make a stab at it and get it back. Jones immediately played a slashing shot to Fischer's mid court, again the ball came back and Fischer rushed the net on Jones' forehand. Jones made a magnificent shot down the sideline, but Fischer with a flying leap just managed to cut the ball off and the match was over.

N. W. Niles put out Seichiro Kashio of Japan, but only after a long match. The first set really decided the outcome. The games were long, in fact too long to suit Niles. This by the way is the second time this week in which Niles has had to extend himself to win his first service game. He had the same difficulty against Neer.

The doubles nearly saw two upsets along with the defeat of Williams and Niles by Shimizu and Fukuda. Neer and Davies would have lost to Curley and Shaw if the latter pair hadn't thrown away an early lead in

would have won it. Johnson and Gardner had a lead of 5-3, 30-15 on Rice's service, lost the game and went to 5-4 on Gardner's service. With the score 30-all, Rice popped an easy one to Johnson at the net, who, in his eagerness to put it away, knocked the ball down into the net. Kashio and Rice then went on to victory. The feature doubles' match of the day, filled with sparkling rallies which were generously applauded by the gallery, did not reach the heights hoped for. Niles was tired and Williams was not keen for a win, preferring to enjoy the match at all times. In the other doubles match Snodgrass and Bates, who may enter the national doubles together, took it easy against the Fischer brothers. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL SINGLES—Fifth Round
R. N. Williams 24, Philadelphia, defeated W. J. Bates, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.
C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Harvey Snodgrass, Los Angeles, defeated L. B. Rice, Boston, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.
N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Seichiro Kashio, New York, 8-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Third Round
Zenzo Shimizu and Masanosuke Fukuda defeated R. N. Williams 24 and N. W. Niles, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Fourth Round
P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies defeated C. K. Shaw and Clyde Curley, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

W. J. Bates and Harvey Snodgrass defeated Carl and Herbert Fischer, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.
L. B. Rice and Seichiro Kashio defeated H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., 6-4, 7-5, 7-6, 6-3.

The boys' and juniors' center tournaments were played yesterday also. Alfred Turner defeated Abbot Gotshall, 10-8, 6-4, 6-2, in the junior singles. M. T. Hill defeated Henry Johnson, his doubles partner in the boys play, 7-5, 6-8, 6-4, after being love-4 in the third set. Hill, with Johnson, also won the junior doubles title from Alfred Turner and Donald Martin, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. All of these boys, with the exception of Gotshall who goes to California, will play in the national tournament in August.

Jones First to Enter U.S. Amateur Tourney

Decides Not to Compete in Western Play at Mayfield

NEW YORK, July 20.—R. T. Jones Jr. is the first to enter the United States amateur golf tournament to be held at Flossmoor in September. His entry, mailed soon after he won the United States open title, has been received by the United States Golf Association.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.—R. T. Jones Jr., open golf champion, will not compete in the western amateur tournament to be staged at the Mayfield Country Club here next week, according to advices received here today from Atlanta.

Three Nations May Hold Crew Contests

Toronto, July 20

EIGHT-OARED crews representing the United States, England and Canada are expected to compete in an international regatta here Aug. 25 and 26, during the Canadian National Exhibition. The victorious crew in the American National Regatta at Baltimore, Aug. 2 and 4, will be invited to take part, as well as a representative of the Detroit Boat Club. The Leanders, famous English eight, already have accepted an invitation.

The regatta will be held at the Detroit Boat Club, the Leanders, famous English eight, already have accepted an invitation.

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NEW ENGLAND HOTELS

MASSACHUSETTS

Motor Out to Natick!
OLD NATICK INN
Seventeen Miles from Boston
South Natick, Mass.
Telephone Natick 8010 Miss Harris Manager

Large, comfortable rooms; suites with bath; excellent table; garage accommodations.

Cliff Hotel
AND COTTAGES on the Ocean Front
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
Minot P. O.
GOLF TENNIS, SAFE SURF BATHING
RADIO PHONE SADDLE HORSES
The Cliff Hotel, one of Boston's best residences, under same management.
Herbert G. Summers

Elmhurst Inn
West Dennis, Mass.
A quaint garden spot on the good old South Shore of Cape Cod.
ALEXANDER WILSON, JR., Mgr.

EAGLESTON INN
HYANNIS, MASS.
Appeals to the discriminating
Special Lobster and
Chicken Dinners
Luncheon Afternoon Tea
A few rooms with bath for particular people.
Proprietorship of
MORGAN S. DADA.
Telephone 803

STON-HOLM INN
On Lake Massawog, 18m. from Boston
"Up in the Blue Hills"
Excellent Food—Willing Service
Golf—Tennis—Bathing
Booklet and rates on request.
Phone Sharon 64-4 SEARON, MASS.

CLIFF HOUSE
Winthrop Highlands
On the Ocean—Open Year Round—Modern—
American Plan—Private Rates.
\$5.00 per day and up
35 minutes from Copley Plaza, Boston.
over State Boulevards
Tennis—Golfing—Surf Bathing—Ocean 1801.

THE NEW AMERICAN
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Berkshire Hills
Elevation 1800 ft.
Reasonable Rates Booklet

CONNECTICUT
You will enjoy the quiet charm of
The Royal James Inn
NORWALK, CONN.
One day's run from Boston. One hour's run by train from New York or two hours by motor on Post Road.
ROOMS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH.
TELEPHONE 403
For further information apply to EVERETT P. ASHLEY, Mgr.

THE HEBBLE N HOTEL
Hartford, Conn.
Facing State Capitol Opposite Bushnell Park
"One of New England's most satisfying hotels. Quiet and refined. Famous as a bathing place. The Hebble N has accommodations for fifty cars."
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor

BRADY AGAIN WINS STATE OPEN TITLE
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 20.—M. J. Brady of Detroit yesterday won the Massachusetts open golf championship for the third time by completing 72 holes of play at the Tedesco Country Club here in 300 strokes, eight strokes better than his nearest competitor, Bert Nichol of Belmont was second with a total of 308.

Consistently good golf during the two days of play accounted for Brady's win. He had rounds of 76 and 74 Wednesday and yesterday took two 75s.

David Hackney of the Merrimack Country Club and Herbert Lagerblade of Bristol, R. I., were tied for third place with totals of 310. Thomas Joseph Stein, Nashua, N. H.; while Larry San Antonio, Tex., and John Cowan of Belmont were tied for fifth place with scores of 312.

The amateurs were led by W. S. McPhail of the Norfolk Country Club with a total of 320 strokes.

AUSTRALIA WANTS TO SEE TENNIS STARS
MELBOURNE, July 20.—The Australian Lawn Tennis Council is considering inviting the United States and France, and possibly either Great Britain or Spain, each to send a team to Australia for the forthcoming tennis season.

It is especially desired that Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the woman champion, shall be a member of the French team. It is understood the council will offer half the profits of the tour or all the expenses of the teams, whichever amount is greater.

JACKSON WILL PLAY
AMERICAN CUP, July 20.—The American Club of the South Georgia League intends to retain Joseph Jackson, former major league outfielder, in its lineup, in spite of the decision of league officials barring him from that organization.

MISS RIGGIN ENTERS
NEW YORK, July 20.—Miss Aileen Riggin, Olympic diving champion, of New York, has entered for the women's national senior fancy diving championship, to be held Saturday, Aug. 4, in the new Olympia Pool at Long Beach. This diving contest will feature the meet being held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association.

VISITING DAVIS CUP TEAMS IN PRACTICE
NEW YORK, July 20.—Hawaiian and Australian Davis Cup teams will meet in the first round of American zone competition, for the historic trophy at Orange, N. J., July 27-29, instead of July 26-28, it was announced yesterday.

The change was made because Sunday play is permitted in New Jersey; the series thus ending on the Sabbath.

Members of both teams have started intensive work for the contest, and although the quietest from the island, headed by J. O. Anderson, veteran internationalist, is a favorite, the Hawaiians have impressed critics with their form.

The Australians are working out at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., while the Hawaiians are practicing on the courts of the Orange Tennis Club, the scene of the international play.

MRS. LETTS MEETS MISS CUMMINGS IN FINAL
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Because of greater tournament experience, Mrs. P. C. Letts of Onwentsia Country Club is favored to defeat her fellow club member, Miss Edith Cummings, in the final match today, at Midlothian Country Club for the Chicago city championship of the Women's Western Golf Association.

In a similar bracket in the western championship final here three years ago Mrs. Letts was victor. She advanced to the final yesterday by defeating Miss Dorothy Higbie of Exmoor Country Club in a semifinal match, 1 up, while Miss Cummings defeated Miss Dorothy Klotz of Indian Hill Club, 7 and 6.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL TUDOR
Nahant, Mass.
One of the finest locations on the North Shore, always cool. Four miles out to sea from Lynn. Fine boulevard. WILLIAM CATTO, Prop.

TOY TOWN TAVERN
FEATURING GOLF
WINCHENDON, MASS.

ON MOHAWK TRAIL
Million dollar private house open for guests the year round.
Write for booklet
WHEELER MANSION
Orange, Mass.

Plymouth Rock House
Plymouth, Mass.
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on water's edge.
GOLF AND TENNIS NEAR BY
CLARK'S CAMPION
OPEN YEAR ROUND

Berkshire Cottage
South Lee, Mass.
In the BERKSHIRE HILLS
Guests Welcome for Dinner.
CHOCORUA LAKE
In the Heart of the Mountain Region
This well-appointed hotel is worthy of consideration for the summer outing.
Dining, bathing, mountain climbing, tennis, garage. On main road to Bretton Woods. Booklet. A. R. ATWOOD, Prop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
HOCORUA INN
CHOCORUA, N. H.
OVERLOOKING CHOCORUA LAKE
In the Heart of the Mountain Region
This well-appointed hotel is worthy of consideration for the summer outing.
Dining, bathing, mountain climbing, tennis, garage. On main road to Bretton Woods. Booklet. A. R. ATWOOD, Prop.

Hampton Beach's Newest and Most Attractive Hotel
Every room has ocean and country view. American plan, hot and cold water throughout. Some rooms with bath. Wonderful bathing beach, sea accessible to golf course. On the state highway, Portsmouth to Hampton Beach. H. S. TAYLOR, Prop.

Boytown Farm
JAFFREY, N. H.
In beautiful hills, near Mt. Monadnock and Gilmore Pond. Large rooms with fireplaces, heat of board, modern conveniences. Good conference to nearby amusement if desired. Reasonable rates. Mrs. RALPH E. BOYTOWN, E. Jaffrey, N.H. Phone 2-2

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WHITE MOUNTAINS
GOLF, TENNIS, ORCHESTRA
Noted cuisine. Steam heat, open fires, views unobscured. Garage. New radio recreation tower. Now Open. Golf course open and improved. Booklet M with Tour Map on Request. A. M. BATCHELDER, Prop.

Eagle Hotel
110 North Main Street
CONCORD, N. H.
OLIVER J. PELREN, Mgr. Telephone 248
(AMERICAN PLAN)

Elmwood by the Merrimac
ROSCAMWEN, N. H.
A Quaint Old Stage Tavern, strictly modernized: electricity, telephone, etc., where one may see genuine old furnishings and rustic surroundings and still enjoy the comforts of an up-to-date hotel. BEST HOME COOKING, 10 miles from Concord over good State Road. On the Daniel Webster Highway. Automobile Parties Catered To. Chicken Dinners Sundays and Holidays.

VRAIMONT
Tamworth, N. H.
In a most beautiful part of the White Mountains. Hot springs. First class service. Mountain Climbing, Tennis, Riding, Bathing. Auto Trips at Special Rates. Make Fall Reservations Now. \$20. to \$30. a week. \$4. to \$5. a day. S. G. DAVIDSON, Prop.

MAINE
York Beach Hotel
YORK BEACH, ME.
Pleasantly located. Overlooking the ocean. Fishing, Dancing, Golf and Tennis Court. Home cooked food to satisfy your taste. Country and seashore combined. Reasonable rates. Write for reservations. T. R. DIAL.

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Hotel Westminister
Boston
A first class hotel; moderate rates.
Visit the only roof garden
280 Rooms in Boston. 2.00 upward

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

Hotel Arlington
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND BERKELEY STS. BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Stations.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.
Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day, \$18, \$21 and \$24 per week.
NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.
Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.
GEO. B. STAVERS, Resident Manager

THE SAVOY
EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue
(Accommodations for 300 Guests)
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Tel. Back Bay 8043
Cable Address, Savoyco
Rooms with private bath for one person, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Nothing higher.
Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00. Nothing higher.
Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing higher.
Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatre and Shopping District.
GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person \$3.00 a day
Two persons (single beds) 5.00 a day
Two persons (double beds) 6.00 a day
No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Summer Tourists in Boston
will find the downtown hotels operated by the J. B. Whipple Co. aptly suited as a headquarters while visiting the many points of interest.
Hotel Touraine
Tastefully appointed throughout, embodying refinement and comfort, but a few steps from Boston's leading theatres, shops and clubs.
Parker House
Successful business men have met their clients, friends and visitors here since 1855.
Young's Hotel
A stone's throw from the scene of the Boston Massacre, conveniently situated in the centre of the business and financial district with a superior reputation for New England cooking.

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House
Equipment, service, atmosphere and rates make the Puritan one of the most homelike city hotels. Send for our booklet with its guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

ONE OF BROOKLINE'S BEST
BRANDON HALL
An exclusive residential Hotel where you may rent furnished or unfurnished suites of two, three or more rooms for permanent or transient occupancy at attractive rates. American Plan. Early inspection is advisable.
A. LEROY RACE, Manager

Riverbank Court HOTEL
Centrally located at Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge—opp. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Buildings—20 min. to Boston business and theater centers, trolley or subway at motor gateway to North and South Shore drives—European plan. Tel. University 2580.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

Charlesgate
One of BOSTON'S Best Residential Hotels
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets
Unobstructed View of Charles River and Back Bay Park
Quiet and Attractive. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at Moderate Rates. Living Room Open Entire Year.
H. G. SUMMERS. Also Operating Cliff Hotel and Cottages ON THE OCEAN FRONT North Scituate Beach, P. O. Minot, Mass. 18-hole Golf Course

DIPPER'S 252 NOT OUT, BIG FEATURE

Highest Score Compiled Since Opening of Cricket Season

LONDON, England, July 8 (Special Correspondence).—With slightly kinder weather than obtained during May, and with the batsmen settling down to their proper stride, first-class cricket in June was remarkable for many high-scoring feats, chief of which, from the point of view of sheer magnitude, was A. G. Dipper's 252 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan. This was the highest score compiled since the opening of the 1923 campaign and, incidentally, the highest Dipper has ever made.

Of the 60-odd three-figure innings that were played during the month, bringing the total for the season up to 88, no fewer than 14 came from the blades of Middlesex batsmen, E. H. Hendren, with six, J. W. Hearne, with four, H. W. Lee and H. L. Dales, with two apiece, being the scorers. Particular players gave a wonderful exhibition against Hampshire at Southampton. They were the first four to bat for Middlesex, and each topped the "century," the third wicket partnership of Hendren and Hendren, which produced 375, being a record in first-class cricket. Curiously enough, Lee was concerned in the only previous instance of the first four batsmen on a side each obtaining a "century." That was when he, P. F. Warner, Hearne, and Nigel Haig did so for Middlesex in 1920, against Sussex.

The list:

A. G. Dipper—252 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan.

J. W. Hearne—232 for Middlesex vs. Hampshire; 175 not out for Middlesex vs. Yorkshire; 111 for Middlesex vs. Lancashire; 140 for Middlesex vs. Sussex.

George Gunn—220 for Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire.

Harry Meape—203 for Lancashire vs. Worcestershire; 111 for Lancashire vs. West Indies; 109 for Lancashire vs. Middlesex.

Andrew Sandham—200 for Surrey vs. Essex; 155 not out for Surrey vs. Somerset.

Edgar Oldroyd—194 for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire.

E. H. Hendren—185 for Middlesex vs. Somersetshire; 177 not out for Middlesex vs. Hampshire; 152 for Middlesex vs. Essex; 133 for Middlesex vs. West Indies; 111 for Middlesex vs. Warwickshire; 105 for Middlesex vs. Cambridge University.

G. T. S. Stevens—182 for Oxford University vs. West Indies.

H. T. W. Hardinge—172 not out for Kent vs. Essex; 114 for Kent vs. Worcestershire; 100 for Kent vs. Nottinghamshire vs. Kent; 106 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Northants; 100 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Northants.

A. S. Kennedy—163 not out for Hants vs. Warwickshire; 101 for Hampshire vs. Kent.

C. F. Mead—162 for Hampshire vs. Glamorgan; 106 not out for Hampshire vs. Surrey.

T. C. Lowry—161 for Cambridge University vs. Lancashire; 101 for Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters.

Albert Jacobson—156 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University.

H. S. Harrison—155 not out for Surrey vs. Hampshire.

Wilfred Poxon—154 for Nottinghamshire vs. Kent.

C. N. Woolley—145 for Northants vs. Warwickshire.

Raymond—144 for Kent vs. Essex; 105 not out for Kent vs. Essex.

H. L. Dales—143 for Middlesex vs. Somersetshire; 103 for Middlesex vs. Hampshire.

G. W. Stephens—143 for Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire; 101 for Hampshire vs. Hampshire.

P. B. Woolley—138 for Kent vs. Yorkshire; 107 for Kent vs. Oxford University.

A. N. Ducat—124 for Surrey vs. Oxford University; 124 for Surrey vs. Glamorgan; 115 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University.

M. D. Lyon—124 for Somerset vs. Derbyshire.

T. F. Shepherd—123 for Surrey vs. Hampshire.

H. P. Baginall—122 not out for Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters.

Percy Holmes—122 not out for Yorkshire vs. Cambridge.

W. R. Rhodes—126 for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex.

Ernest Tyldesley—125 for Lancashire vs. Glamorgan; 114 for Lancashire vs. Glamorgan; 105 for Lancashire vs. West Indies.

F. G. H. Fender—124 not out for Surrey vs. Gloucester.

A. P. F. Chapman—122 for Free Foresters vs. Cambridge.

W. G. Qualtrough—121 for Warwickshire vs. Northants.

J. L. Gulse—120 for Oxford University vs. West Indies.

R. H. Bowley—120 for Sussex vs. Glamorgan.

Charles Hallows—117 for Lancashire vs. Oxford University.

W. J. Abel—117 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University.

C. H. Hobbs—116 not out for Surrey vs. Somerset.

C. H. Taylor—115 for Oxford University vs. Sussex; 114 for Oxford University vs. Middlesex.

J. Bowden—114 for Derbyshire vs. Somersetshire.

Capt. M. B. Burrows—112 for The Army vs. Cambridge University.

H. M. Morris—111 for Essex vs. Middlesex.

L. Green—110 not out for Lancashire vs. Gloucester.

W. R. Hammond—110 for Gloucestershire vs. Surrey.

A. E. E. Rippon—110 for Somerset vs. Gloucestershire.

H. W. Lee—109 for Middlesex vs. Somersetshire; 107 for Middlesex vs. Hampshire.

Alec Bower—108 for Hampshire vs. Somersetshire.

Jack Sharp—108 for Lancashire vs. Middlesex.

J. C. W. McBryen—108 for Somersetshire vs. Middlesex.

H. Smith—107 for Gloucester vs. Warwick.

W. W. Hill—107 for Derbyshire vs. Somersetshire.

F. R. Johnson—106 for Somersetshire vs. Middlesex; 103 for Middlesex vs. C. C. vs. West Indies; 102 for Somersetshire vs. Glamorgan.

Herbert Sutcliffe—105 for Yorkshire vs. Cambridge University.

C. H. Knott—105 not out for Oxford University vs. Sussex.

G. H. Powke—104 for Leicestershire vs. Northants.

G. Jackson—102 for Derbyshire vs. Glamorgan.

George Chalmers—101 for West Indies vs. Essex; 100 not out for West Indies vs. Oxford.

G. C. Collins—101 not out for Kent vs. Worcestershire.

Willie Walker—101 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Essex.

G. H. Brown—100 for Hampshire vs. Warwickshire.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

Transplanting all the modern comforts and luxuries of a great metropolitan hotel to a delightful residential environment, surrounded by green-lawns and the refreshing waters of Lake Michigan.

Here you are offered the same quiet and restful atmosphere as that of your own home. 1000 outside rooms. Spacious porches. 10 minutes from Chicago's loop by Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK BOULEVARD ON THE LAKE

A. G. PULVER, General Manager JOHN B. G. LESTER, President

Chicago Beach Hotel

Transplanting all the modern comforts and luxuries of a great metropolitan hotel to a delightful residential environment, surrounded by green-lawns and the refreshing waters of Lake Michigan.

Here you are offered the same quiet and restful atmosphere as that of your own home. 1000 outside rooms. Spacious porches. 10 minutes from Chicago's loop by Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK BOULEVARD ON THE LAKE

A. G. PULVER, General Manager JOHN B. G. LESTER, President

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	31	.608
Cincinnati	41	38	.519
Pittsburgh	40	39	.506
Chicago	40	40	.500
Brooklyn	39	41	.488
St. Louis	38	42	.475
Philadelphia	37	43	.462
Boston	23	60	.277

RESULTS THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 6.
St. Louis 3, New York 0.
Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH AGAIN WINNER

Pittsburgh made it two straight over the Boston Braves, winning yesterday by a score of 8 to 6, although the locals made the game interesting in the closing innings. Both H. Lee Meadows and Jesse L. Barnes, who started in the box, were retired by a fusillade of hits, and Steininger, who relieved Meadows, was easy for the Braves. But the handicap was too great, and the Braves, thanks partly to a triple play by Traynor, S. Adams, and Grimm, went down to their fourth straight defeat. The score:

THREE HOME RUNS BEAT GIANTS

NEW YORK, July 19.—W. L. Doak, using a slow ball, shut the Giants out in the second game of the series, and St. Louis won again, this time by a score of 3 to 0. All the visitors' scores were the result of home run smashes, C. F. Mueller driving twice for the Giants, and J. L. Bottomley once. The score:

CHICAGO EVENS IT UP

CHICAGO, July 19.—Arthur C. Vance, Brooklyn right-hander, retained his mastery over the Cincinnati Reds by shutting them out in the second time this season, allowing but four hits. Not a visitor reached third base and only three reached second. The winning run was made off C. B. Benton, who also allowed four hits in the seven innings he worked. J. C. Caveney's wild throw on an attempted double play for the third out gave the Superbas the only tally of the game. The score:

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	31	.608
Cleveland	41	38	.519
St. Louis	40	40	.500
Philadelphia	39	41	.488
Chicago	38	42	.475
Washington	37	43	.462
Boston	23	60	.277

RESULTS THURSDAY

Toledo 6, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2 (10 innings).
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	58	32	.647
Rochester	56	36	.608
Buffalo	49	42	.538
Toronto	48	43	.521
Reading	49	47	.510
Jersey City	40	56	.417
Newark	37	59	.385
Syracuse	36	60	.379

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	51	38	.571
Mobile	47	38	.553
Atlanta	46	39	.541
Nashville	48	43	.521
Memphis	42	46	.477
Birmingham	37	46	.443
Chattanooga	37	48	.435
Little Rock	38	49	.435

RESULTS THURSDAY

New Orleans 2, Little Rock 0.
Mobile 6, Memphis 2.
Nashville 8, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 2, Atlanta 1.

The Virginia

Ohio, North West Corner Rush

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

Or of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.

Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

The Gladstone

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One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

Rates \$2.00 and upward

DETROIT'S HOTEL TULLER

370 ROOMS WITH BATH

Rates: \$2.50 up, Single \$4.50 up, Double

DIGNIFIED SERVICE HOME COMFORT

Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

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Rates: \$2.50 up, Single \$4.50 up, Double

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DIGNIFIED SERVICE HOME COMFORT

Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

NEW YORK CITY

Leading Hotels—

NEW YORK AND BOSTON

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THE PLAZA

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

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28th Street Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of the Fourth Avenue and Broadway Subways

1000 Rooms Each with Bath

Room and Bath, \$3.00 and Up

Useable Room and Bath, \$4.00 and Up

Rooms with Two Single Beds and Bath

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$8.00

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GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts. Subway Station at the Door NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.50 Per Day Upward

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GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor

Also under same management: HARBOR, 12nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park). Booklets sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

Rutledge Hotel

For Women Exclusively

Lexington Ave. and 30th St. NEW YORK

Nowhere so excellent in comfort and attentiveness. Carefully planned to please the guest in modern woman. Accessible and quiet. Personal inspection invited.

Without bath, \$9.00 per week. With bath, \$14.00 per week up.

Generous Discounts to Permanent Residents.

C. M. BELLEK of the Belak System, Managing Director

RALEIGH HALL

108 WEST 6TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

A few seconds to everywhere

Attractively furnished, light, airy, with bath and shower. Private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and professional men. Club advantages with hotel service. Rates from \$10 weekly. Excellent accommodations for transients.

Hotel Walton

Virginia Avenue, near Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

MRS. EDWARD K. THOMAS, Ownership-Management

CENTRAL—HOMELIKE—COMFORTABLE

WATKINS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

South Carolina Ave. near Beach

Hotel for wife, sister, or mother. Bath and shower. Running water in every room. American plan. Weekly rates \$20.00 to \$24.00. Private bath \$25.00 to \$30.00.

LINTON B. ARNOLD

Ocean Hotel

"Asbury Park's Newest Leading Hotel"

Running water and long distance telephone in all rooms. Elevator. White Service.

Rates \$35.00 up Single. EWELL & CRAWFORD

TEL. 2280 Owners and Managers

THE VICTORIA

107 3rd Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

"A Good Place to Stop"

50 yards from boardwalk and bathing beach. Commanding a wonderful view of the ocean.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL

Rooms with hot and cold running water. Rates \$4.00 up daily, \$21.00 up weekly. R. A. AND M. W. BUTTON

NEW YORK CITY

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NEW YORK AND BOSTON

THE COPLEY PLAZA

ARTHUR L. RACE, President

THE PLAZA

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

BOWMAN HOTELS

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MURRAY HILL HOTEL

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THE ANSONIA

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Stratford House

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A hotel of prestige and quality. Unique in atmosphere. A most desirable location for either permanent or temporary residence. Newly and beautifully decorated. A bathroom with every modern. Sitting room adjoining if desired.

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NEW YORK STATE

HOTEL HUMPHREY

Jamestown, N. Y.

Homelike Comfortable

EUROPEAN PLAN

Single, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00, \$101.00, \$102.00, \$103.00, \$104.00, \$105.00, \$106.00, \$107.00, \$108.00, \$109.00, \$110.00, 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HOGS STAIN SHARPBREAK IN CHICAGO MARKET

Prices 20 Cents Below
Last Week—Cattle Market
Stabilized

CHICAGO, July 20 (Special)—Hogs have suffered another sharp break, due to a revival of heavy receipts following an advance to \$10.50 earlier in the week. Packers are demanding strong prices and shippers are taking light hogs rather freely. Hogs bring \$7.50 and some hold at \$7.50. This is 20 cents below last week.

Most light and medium butchers are selling at \$7.40 to \$7.50, selected 25 to \$7.50, mixed at \$6.80 to \$7.10 packing at \$6 to \$6.50. There is fair demand for pigs at \$6 to \$6.75.

The price of cattle is modified some and market is consequently better stabilized. Demand is strong for good cattle, which have not suffered from a slump this week. The best steers are quoted at \$11.25 to \$11.50, which is about the same as a week ago; medium to good at \$10.50 to \$11.00. Cattle in this range are selling at \$10.50 to \$11.00. Yearlings are selling at \$10.50 to \$11.00. There is a liberal showing of light shorted-grass cattle, which are hard to sell at \$8.50 to \$9.00. Choice hogs remained steady at \$7.50; good beef cows are quoted at \$7 to \$8.

Is selling at \$2 to \$2.50 lower than the fortnight ago, and traders expect further declines as soon as the wet supply expands. There are no great many lambs in the market, but buyers are able to get a good many at \$13 to \$13.75. Feeders are in strong demand from \$12 to \$13, but not many were coming. Sheep are selling at \$5.50, according to weight and quality.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The cattle market showed a recovery from the slump of the previous week, with gains up to 15 cents. Hogs, however, continued in supply and quotations fell in both directions from 10 to 25 cents.

Receipts, prices and conditions: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; excluding medium grade vealers, good to choice steers fairly active; good to choice light steers strong, spots 10 to 15c higher; several loads long feed bullocks, 1250 to 1400 pounds, \$11.50; the best long yearlings, \$12.50 to \$13.00; calves, 100 to 150 higher; other calves generally steady; desirable calves to packers, \$10.50 to \$11.00; up to \$11.50 and above to outsiders; heavy bullocks, \$8.50 to \$9.00; light, downward to \$5.50 and lower. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; opening fat lambs weak to 25c lower; closing lower; bulk of good to choice, \$10.50 to \$11.00; good to choice westerns, \$11.50 to \$12.00; native culls, mostly \$8.50 to \$9.00; sheep, medium to heavy weight ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.00; light weights, quotable upward to \$7; heavies generally \$5.50 to \$6.

MODERATE CALL FOR OILS RULES IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, July 20.—Oils were in moderate demand on the stock exchange here. Royal Dutch was 30 3/4, Shell Transport 31 1/8, and Mexican Eagle 31 1/8.

Rubbers were steady on the improvement in the staple. Argentine rails were easier under realizing sales before the coming dividend announcements. Home rails rallied on a demand from investors.

Glittering issues were firm. Dollar securities were unchanged. French loans were firm in sympathy with better Paris markets. Trading in Kaffir was narrow due to the fortnightly settlement.

The industrial group as a whole was irregular. Rio Tinto was 35; Hudson's Bay 5 1/2.

DIVIDENDS

Lancaster Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 32 per cent on the common and 15 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 33 per cent on the common and 10 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

The Industrial Trust Company, Providence, R. I., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra of 1 per cent, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Oil Lease Development Company, a subsidiary of the Middle States Oil Corporation, has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 26.

The White Rock Mineral Springs Company has declared an initial dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the second preferred stock.

Pacific Bank, New York, declared the usual extra dividend of \$2 and the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 31.

In the previous quarter, a quarterly dividend of \$2 was paid and an extra of 50 cents.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$6, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

COTTON MAN EMBARRASSED
NEW YORK, July 20.—Frank H. Barrett, of August, a member of New York Cotton Exchange, notified the exchange of his inability to meet his obligations and requested it to sell his seat.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, July 20.—Consols for money 85, De Beers 18 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2 1/2 per cent; three months bills 3 1/2 per cent.

SERBIAN LOAN PLAN
LONDON, July 20.—Belgrade's Credit Foncier is negotiating with Switzerland for a Serbian loan of 10,000,000 Swiss francs.

GRAIN PRICES ADVANCE AFTER EARLY DECLINE

CHICAGO, July 20.—Wheat scored gains in prices today, after a decline at the outset. Commission houses buying developed on the downturns in price and proved to be of sufficient volume to lift values.

The opening, which ranged from 3/4c to 1 1/4c lower, with September 89 1/2c to 100c and December 100 1/2c to 101 1/2c, was followed by upturns to well above yesterday's finish.

Corn and oats advanced with wheat. After opening unchanged to 3/4c lower, September 76 1/2c to 77 1/2c, the corn market sagged a little more and then advanced all around.

Oats started at 1/4c decline to 1/4c advance, September 35 1/2c. Later the market underwent a slight general setback and then showed gains.

Provisions were easy.

GERMAN POSITION IS PRECARIOUS

Visiting Political Economist Says
Inflated Wages May Prove
a Menace

NEW YORK, July 20.—A gloomy view as to Germany's future is expressed by Count Harry Kessler, political economist and former German Ambassador to Holland, who arrived in New York on the S. S. Reliance, having been invited to the United States to lecture before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass.

He predicted that within a short time wage earners of Germany who have been living upon inflated wages will follow the same course of middle classes who have united with the proletariat and Communists.

Present economic conditions of Germany can only be stabilized, he said, by appointment of an impartial committee which can determine amount of money that Germany can pay on the reparations.

Industries of Germany are working at capacity he declared, but with little profit and last year all capital of Germany earned only \$6,000,000, equivalent to 24,000,000 gold marks. He said savings banks deposits in 1914 amounted to £950,000,000, as compared last year with £31,000,000. Total bond issues of Germany in 1913 amounted to £122,000,000 sterling, as compared with last year of only £9,000,000 sterling. He gave the figures to cite the plight in which Germany is finding itself.

He emphasized the fact that Germany has paid, according to the figures of the reparations committee, about 11,000,000,000 or 12,000,000,000 gold marks, which is about twice as much as France paid after the Franco-Prussian war in the same period.

FORD BUYS COTTON LEAVINGS FOR AUTOS IN BOSTON MARKET

Henry Ford has just purchased 6000 bales of cotton waste, for padding purposes in the manufacture of automobiles, from Boston dealers. Included in this purchase is a large portion of raw Egyptian cotton of short staple, known in the trade as "leavings." This is said to be the first time that Mr. Ford has ever purchased any foreign material of this kind for use in making the finished car. Eight cents a pound was paid for this material, the sale bringing to light the fact that there are several thousand bales of this type of cotton waste, on spot, in Boston today.

The interesting part of the deal is the attention it draws to the economic methods used in overseas countries. After the crop has been harvested in the Egyptian cotton fields, some thrifty persons secure the privilege of going through the field to collect the "leavings," which is the short staple left in the bolls, or what has dropped in the progress of harvesting. This was previously sent to Germany, where special machinery is available for spinning short staple. Recently it has been purchased by Americans and brought to Boston in quantities for use in making mattresses.

NEW CARS FOR CANADIAN ROADS

OTTAWA, July 20.—New equipment for the Canadian National Railway, now being financed by a loan of \$25,000,000, along with similar provision by the Canadian Pacific, will enable each system to place between 40,000 and 50,000 cars in the grain handling service this season. Many of them are of 60,000 pounds capacity.

The railway companies plan to better their present expeditions handling of the wheat crop, and with a heavy production and limited foreign demand the capacity to get to the market first will be a big factor in the success of the crop handling and marketing.

It is believed that the enormously increased transportation facilities will be of the greatest advantage to that end.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 20 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.23	1.24	1.24 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.19	1.23	1.23 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.08	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.53	.54 1/4	.54 1/4
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.00	6.40	6.00
Flour, prime	11.50	11.50	11.50
Pork, mess	25.00	25.75	25.00
Beef, family	16.50	16.50	16.50
Butter, prime	28.00	28.00	28.00
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	28.25	30.75	27.64
Silver	.62 1/4	.62 1/4	.62 1/4
Lead	7.25	7.25	7.25
Copper	14.75	15.12 1/2	12.75
Rubber, rib	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	22.75	27.62	22.75
Steel billets, Pitts.	42.50	42.50	35.00
Flax	.98 1/2	.98 1/2	.98 1/2
Zinc	6.45	6.27 1/2	6.75

STANDARD TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Standard Textile Products Company in the first six months of 1923, after all charges and allowances for preferred dividends, earned \$470,748. This is equal to annual rate of 19 per cent on the \$5,000,000 common stock outstanding.

BANKERS WARNED OF SIGNIFICANCE OF VARIOUS "BLOCS"

Closing Sessions of Convention of
American Institute of Bank-
ing Held

CLEVELAND, July 20.—E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of Agriculture, is listed as the chief speaker at the closing sessions of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Institute of Banking held today.

The election of Clarence Chaney of Minneapolis, as president, and E. V. Krick of San Francisco, as vice-president, was assured. Both were nominated without opposition. It also was practically certain that next year's convention would be held in Baltimore, Md.

The recent Minnesota election was touched on in an address by John H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, president of the American Bankers' Association, and Joseph Chapman Jr. of Minneapolis at a dinner given to the members of the institute last night.

The election, the speakers said, should serve as a warning to business organizations as they represent to themselves in order to offset the various "blobs" already established.

BUENOS AIRES BUYS MEAT PLANT TO OPPOSE "TRUST"

BUENOS AIRES, July 20.—Commenting upon the purchase by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires of the big meat packing plant, Frigorifico Anglo-sud Americano La Nacion says that the Government's aim is to possess a weapon with which to thwart the monopoly exercised by a group of packing companies.

The purchase is a laudable one and undoubtedly the experiment is worth trying, says the newspaper.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT'S YEAR

The Pacific Power & Light Company reports for 1922: balance after interest, preferred dividends, etc., of \$462,811, equal to 7.5 per cent on the \$6,100,000 common stock outstanding, as compared with \$44,452, or 7.17 per cent in the preceding year.

At the end of last year current assets were \$823,900 and current liabilities \$854,150.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN ROAD

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad reports for 1922 a balance of \$744,339 after expenses, interest, etc., equal to 6.47 per cent on \$11,494,400 preferred stock outstanding, compared with \$44,458, or 0.4 per cent in the preceding year.

For six months ended June 30, 1922, the surplus after all charges amounted to \$391,560, equal to 3.40 per cent on the preferred stock compared with \$327,478, or 2.87 per cent in the similar period of 1922.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans 5 1/2%
Renewal rate 5 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 5 1/4%
New York com'l paper 5 1/4%
Customers' com'l paper 5 1/4%
Indiv. cos. call 5 1/4%
Today previous
Bar silver in New York 63 1/2
Bar silver in London 63 1/2
Bar gold in London 89 3/4
Mexican dollars 16 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. 2 1/4

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges
Year ago today \$1,000,000,000
Balance forward 1,000,000,000
Year ago today 1,000,000,000
F. R. bank credit 1,000,000,000

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery
Prime Eligible Bank 4 1/4%
30 to 60 days 4 1/4%
60 to 90 days 4 1/4%
Under 30 days 4 1/4%
Last known bid 4 1/4%
60 to 90 days 4 1/4%
Under 30 days 4 1/4%
Eligible Private Bankers 4 1/4%
60 to 90 days 4 1/4%
Under 30 days 4 1/4%

Leading Cities Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States have set the discount rate as follows:
Boston 4 1/2%
Chicago 4 1/2%
New York 4 1/2%
Philadelphia 4 1/2%
Cleveland 4 1/2%
Richmond 4 1/2%
St. Louis 4 1/2%
San Francisco 4 1/2%
Atlanta 4 1/2%
Dallas 4 1/2%
Denver 4 1/2%
Portland 4 1/2%
Seattle 4 1/2%
San Antonio 4 1/2%
St. Paul 4 1/2%
Tulsa 4 1/2%
Wash. D. C. 4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchange are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling 48.59 1/2
Dutch 16.50
Swiss franc 1.48 1/2
French franc 1.48 1/2
German mark 1.48 1/2
Italian lira 1.48 1/2
Spanish peseta 1.48 1/2
Portuguese escudo 1.48 1/2
Greek drachma 1.48 1/2
Turkish lira 1.48 1/2
Polish zloty 1.48 1/2
Czechoslovakian koruna 1.48 1/2
Rumanian lei 1.48 1/2
Yugoslav dinar 1.48 1/2
Serbian dinar 1.48 1/2
Croatian kuna 1.48 1/2
Slovene tolar 1.48 1/2
Hungarian forint 1.48 1/2
Bulgarian lev 1.48 1/2
Rumanian lei 1.48 1/2
Yugoslav dinar 1.48 1/2
Serbian dinar 1.48 1/2
Croatian kuna 1.48 1/2
Slovene tolar 1.48 1/2
Hungarian forint 1.48 1/2
Bulgarian lev 1.48 1/2

Southwestern Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, last, gross earnings of \$2,441,850, compared with \$2,120,041 in 1921, and a surplus after interest and preferred dividends of \$183,533, compared with \$82,050.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash of \$26,113, surplus \$542,657, and total assets and liabilities \$40,945,053.

FORT WORTH POWER'S YEAR

The Fort Worth Power & Light Company reports for 1922 gross earnings of \$2,562,537, compared with \$2,560,636 in 1921, and a surplus after interest, preferred dividends of \$998,434, compared with \$940,950.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash of \$35,652, surplus \$535,685, and total assets and liabilities \$11,304,233.

MOODY SEES NO BIG MARKET RISE

Point to Lack of Liquidation
Except in Stock Market

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:
This is an old saying, never to sell a market; but, on the other hand, it is a new saying, never to buy a market. The upward movement in stocks has been taken place except after rather general liquidation, whereas up to date the liquidation has been confined to the stock market alone.

Investors are apparently waiting for industrial and political clues. In a special senatorial election in Minnesota the Harding candidate lost time only about 42.2 per cent of the aggregate vote of the two leading parties, compared with 51.2 per cent in the gubernatorial election in 1922.

Wheat is now closer to the center of the stage, and the slump is disturbing. Cotton, wheat, and hogs are the three main products of agriculture, and the first is declining, while the other two are down almost to panic prices.

Under the present peculiar conditions the Government candidate would be "better" if it indicated smaller yields; for what the country needs is agricultural prosperity—the basis of which must be higher prices for the products of the soil.

Standard copper stocks in pre-war times showed average dividends of 3.9 cents per share, and a margin of profit equal to 2.5 per cent of selling price of the metal. Future results are unlikely to do better.

Fertilizer sales for 1923 should total about 6,550,000 tons, compared with 5,214,523 in 1921, and 7,639,239 in 1920. Thus the fertilizer business itself is showing a fair gain.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The federal reserve system statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

July 18, 1923	July 11, 1923	July 4, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$2,080,720	\$2,100,179
Total reserves	\$2,182,422	\$2,177,148
Sec by gov obligatns	408,466	419,380
All other	27,362	428,439
Bills in open market	183,121	186,284
Total bills on hand	888,950	1,025,563
Member bank res acct	1,283,844	1,292,560
FR notes actual circ	2,218,994	2,285,149
Res to dp & note liab	76,576	76,474

Ratio of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system as of July 18, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago follow:

July 18, 1923	July 11, 1923	July 4, 1923
Boston	81.4	77.8
New York	83.5	81.1
Philadelphia	72.7	71.0
Cleveland	72.7	75.9
Richmond	84.0	82.1
St. Louis	80.3	82.1
Minneapolis	64.8	66.4
Kansas City	61.1	59.3
Dallas	45.8	43.5
San Antonio	76.5	75.4

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

July 18, 1923	July 11, 1923	July 4, 1923
Resources	\$278,112	\$287,724
Total gold reserves	28,325	27,190
Bills discounted	19,888	21,507
Sec by US gov oblig	23,720	21,090
All other bills in circ	16,773	19,543
FR bills on hand	60,381	72,550
Liabilities	129,311	126,336
FR notes in act circ	217,098	222,514

COTTON EXCHANGE ENTERS NEW HOME

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York Cotton Exchange entered its new palatial \$5,000,000 home at 2 o'clock today, transferring its records and service to the nineteenth floor of the recently opened Cotton Exchange Building. It is the first New York exchange to leave the street level.

The opening services were attended by cotton men from various parts of the world. Col. John J. Shute, former president of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, was one of the speakers.

The new building, regarded as one of the finest in lower Manhattan, is 24 stories high and commands a view of New York Bay, Governor's Island, Staten Island and the rivers with their shipping.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT NET GAINS

Texas Power & Light Company reports for 1922 gross earnings of \$4,918,148, compared with \$4,870,847 in 1921, and a balance after interest and preferred dividends of \$979,673, compared with \$742,309.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash of \$170,852, surplus \$444,665, and total assets and liabilities of \$28,544,684.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER PROFITS

The Southwestern Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, last, gross earnings of \$2,441,850, compared with \$2,120,041 in 1921, and a surplus after interest and preferred dividends of \$183,533, compared with \$82,050.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash of \$26,113, surplus \$542,657, and total assets and liabilities of \$40,945,053.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash of \$35,652, surplus \$535,685, and total assets and liabilities of \$11,304,233.

Will your new bonds "show a loss" a year hence?

The owner of Miller First Mortgage Bonds does not have to study anxiously the probable trend of security prices. For him, it is all the same whether the money market is "tight" or "easy." When he makes up his tax return, he does not have to deduct losses or pay a tax on profits. His Miller Bonds net him a liberal return—as high as 7%—with the normal income tax up to 4% paid by the borrower.

The simplicity of it—the freedom from uncertainty—the assurance of a good income, explain why a great many investors are adding Miller Bonds to their holdings in liberal amounts. We will gladly furnish full information about the bonds. Write or call for descriptive circulars and booklet "Creating Good Investments."

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BUSINESS SURVEY FINDS SLOWING DOWN IN JUNE

Federal Report, However, Says
Conditions More Active Than
June of Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July

BRITISH HIDE MARKET HAVING DOWNWARD TREND

German Competition Seems Considerable Factor and United States Is Light Purchaser

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 19.—At last the hide market is declining in sympathy with wet salted South American frigorifics. Best ox have a downward tendency and calf skins are also easier, chrome tanners working in very few owing to the impossibility of making a profit against German competition. America seems to be buying few hides and skins from this market just now, but it is well known dealers are selling down, and hoping to make bigger money of raw stock later in the autumn when buying usually sets in.

Generally speaking, trade is dull in sole leather. The probability, however, is that it hides continue to fall, tanners will have to reduce sole leather prices, although in many cases these are very little higher than was the case in pre-war days. Offal is well sold up at high prices, anything which will cut a sole being popular with the shoe section. Split hides are moving well, makers of automobile leathers having a good supply of orders, as many of the substitutes for auto seating have turned out very unsatisfactory in wear.

German Competition
The upper leather section is difficult to diagnose. Few tanners of chrome calf or glaze kid are working full time, and complaints are general as to the outlook. The demand from the shoe trade is all for low grade stuff, and glaze at 6d. to 7d. a foot does not show much profit with the present price of goatskins.

Every effort is being made to get the Government to include imported chrome calf under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. This is aimed against Germany, as large consignments of box and willow calf continue to come into England at prices several pence below cost of production here. A question was asked in the House of Commons on the matter quite recently, but nothing was reported of a definite nature. Even importers of American chrome calf are unable to compete with the German calf.

Imports of dressed leather are increasing, as they were valued at £2,896,897 for the first five months of this year compared with £2,627,828 for the corresponding period of 1922. The cold and wet weather has had a very decided effect on the shoe trade. Makers of women's shoes who have been very busy for some time—have now very little to do as retailers are hung up with suede and other summer stock which they will probably have to "job" off at a low price. The export side, however, is better and improving, although the value of exported shoes from Jan-May was only £1,122,215 compared with £1,307,346 for the similar period of 1922.

An All British Boot
A most determined effort is being made here by members of the federations to popularize an "all British boot." A representative display has been made by one of the best Northampton manufacturers in men's and women's shoes and this has been on exhibition for a couple of weeks at one of the big London stores.

The leather—both sole and upper—is guaranteed to be British, and an appeal is being made to the public to patronize these shoes in preference to shoes made from German leather. The exhibit is in an show in the provinces and is attracting interest. Whether it will affect the demand for imported upper is doubtful, as makers generally are of opinion that American chrome calf and glaze kid can be obtained in much better runs and selections than can be offered by British tanners—at any rate at present.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, July 19 (Special).—In an opinion, sustaining a protest of J. Kridel, Sons & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that imported women's shoes, made of silk, were improperly assessed at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 314 of the tariff act of 1913. The board concludes that the rate should have been only 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 315 of the 1913 law. The tariff rate on imported coats, vests, trousers, cloth, steamers or auto rugs, mufflers, shawls, jackets and other articles, composed in chief value of the hair of the cashmere goat, is reduced in duties by the tariff act of 1913. The board sustains protests of John Wanamaker, Brokaw Brothers, H. W. Robinson & Co., S. Heim's Sons, the American Shipping Company, S. F. Schelmer & Brothers and Pitt & Scott. Duty was assessed on these articles at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 308 of the tariff act of 1913. The board now concludes that duty should have been assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem under either paragraph 388, 290 or 291 of the 1913 act.

PHILIPPINE TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

MANILA, June 20 (AP).—A balance of trade amounting to \$5,839,000 in favor of the Philippine Islands was shown during the month of April, according to figures just issued by the bureau of customs. The total value of the exports during April was \$11,600,000, while the imports were valued at \$5,760,000. The total foreign commerce of the Philippines during the first three months of 1923 reached \$51,177,000, compared with \$39,813,000 for the first three months of 1922, the exports for the first quarter of 1923 exceeding the imports by \$8,364,000.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE
HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—Deposits in Connecticut savings banks for the quarter ending June 30 showed an increase of \$6,963,421.55 over the deposits for the first three months of the year which were \$44,885,607.45, according to figures made public at the office of Bank Commissioner John B. Byrne.

NOVA SCOTIAN MINERS TO KEEP UP STRIKE

SYDNEY, N. S., July 20.—The defiant declaration of Daniel Livingstone, deposed president of district 26, United Mine Workers of America, before a mass meeting of 3000 striking coal miners at Glace Bay last night, although "loyal to the institutions of this country" he would do all in his power "to overthrow the present system of Government," was to be followed today by a "formidable" reply to John L. Lewis, international president, from the ousted executives. A resolution was passed pledging continuance of the strike in protest against the presence of troops in the Cape Breton district.

Silby Barrett, provisional president, and other international officers, will meet today to draw up plans for further action. Formal notice to vacate the district offices and hand over all belongings has been mailed to the deposed executives by Mr. Barrett.

DR. BENES WANTS PLEDGES FOR LOAN

Czechoslovak Minister Says Hungary Should Give Proof of Intentions

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 20.—Stanislav V. Kilma, Czechoslovak Consul-General, made public today a message from Prague, quoting Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding Hungary and its proposed new loan. Dr. Benes, in denying a report that he was opposing the projected extension of credit to Hungary, declared:

"I am not opposed, but you must consider this. Before my country voted a loan of 500,000,000 crowns for Austria, and later guaranteed 24 per cent of the long-term loan, Austria had to show herself a good neighbor. She had to accept certain conditions. She had to submit to a righteous control."

Austria Offers Parallel.
She is showing herself a good neighbor. She accepted the conditions. When she did that I resolved I would do all I could to help her. I have done nothing to humiliate her just as I want to do nothing to humiliate Hungary. For centuries we have regarded Austria as our bitterest enemy, but for the last two years our policy has been reversed. I persuaded our Parliament to vote the 500,000,000 crowns. I persuaded it to guarantee 24 per cent of the loan, and today our relations with Austria are excellent."

I am in favor of giving Hungary the assistance she needs. If Hungary is put on her feet we ourselves shall benefit just as we are benefitting through Austria having been put on her feet. I do not pretend to be actuated by mere idealism. It is sound policy as well, but before that can be done Hungary must give the same proof as Austria did of her good faith. After all, we have grounds for our anxiety. There has been the Burgenland trouble. There have been two attempts to restore Karl, and there have been abortive coups. There was a most regrettable attack only the other day on the Allied military mission."

We are bound to show to Hungary's intentions before we take deliberate steps to strengthen her.

Time Must Be Given
Reasonable time must be given for the just suspicions of the Little Entente states to be allayed, Dr. Benes said.

"One thing," he mentioned, "has become clear to everyone—that is that some form of external control of German finances will be necessary. There are two bodies by whom that task could be undertaken—an allied commission and the League of Nations. The decision as between these alternatives must be carefully weighed."

In the matter of the reduction of armaments, Dr. Benes believes the treaty of mutual guarantee now before the League of Nations, is a perfectly practical proposition, provided room is left within it. Regional agreements which conditions existing in different parts of Europe today make almost essential, but he is emphatic in stipulating that such agreements shall come within the general framework of the League.

ARMY INDIANIZATION DISLIKED BY INDIANS

CALCUTTA, June 12 (Special Correspondence).—Indianization of the army, which it may be recollected, was to take a practical form by eight specially selected regiments being entirely staffed by Indians from colonel to subaltern as the opportunity occurred, has, according to official advice, suffered a curious rebuff. Indian officers already in the army and holding the King's commissions are showing just the same characteristics as might an officer ordered to be transferred from the guards to a lesser known county regiment. In other words, they are showing extreme reluctance to transfer to the selected units.

The junior officers for the first few years are the absolutely essential basis of the whole scheme. Of these, 20 of the most junior officers, none of their ages exceeding 26, have declined to transfer from the units in which they are present. Of another set of 18 officers, three agreed to serve in the regiments set apart for Indianization, and one of these is a first commission. To date 79 officers have been given King's commissions and 69 are now serving. Forty-three Indians have been admitted to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst of whom 13 failed to obtain commissions. It should be mentioned that King's commissions were first instituted in 1917, and that officers are of the same rank as their British brother officers. The older type—Victoria commissions—are of much the same rank as warrant officers or senior non-commissioned officers in the British Army.

ROADS ORDER 2000 CARS

MONTREAL, Que., July 16 (Special Correspondence).—Canadian railroads are placing large orders for new rolling stock. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National systems have each given orders for 1000 freight cars. The orders for the Canadian National system, just placed, specify 60,000-pound cars with steel frames, much larger than the average freight car, which runs about 40,000 pounds.



George A. Roberts

GEORGE A. ROBERTS, owner of the George A. Roberts Grain Company, with headquarters at Omaha, was reared on a farm near the little town of Dorchester, Neb., and remained there until he was 17. Today the farmer boy is head of one of the biggest grain firms in the west, has numerous business interests, is president of two banks and owns elevators and lumber yards.

Among his holdings today are 6000 acres of fertile Nebraska land, nearly 10 square miles. And he farms most of this today. Some of it he rents on shares and some of it he farms with hired labor. One of his areas north of Omaha produced 30,000 bushels of wheat last year.

When he left the farm young Roberts went to work for his brother-in-law in a grain elevator at Angus, Neb. In 1896 he began buying grain on his own account in Dorchester, Neb. Eight years later he went out to the railroad for the grain firm of Ernst-Davis, Kansas City, and in 1908 he went into business for himself on the Omaha Grain Exchange as the Roberts Grain Company.

"Lucky," he said, "There is no such word in the grain business. When the tunnel engineer starts drilling on two sides of a mountain, do you say he is lucky? No, it was the result of the most painstaking calculation. The same is true of success in the grain business."

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

STATISTICS usually are hard to absorb, yet certain features of a report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission denoting railroad expansion in the 30-year period from 1890 to 1920 are of unusual interest. During that time, it should be recalled, the population of the United States increased 68 per cent. Railroad "ton-miles" increased 443 per cent, or an increase of a person of 223 per cent.

Passenger miles increased 300 per cent, or an increase of a person of 138 per cent. Equating ton-miles and passenger-miles on a basis of one passenger-mile equaling three ton-miles, the increase was 397 per cent. To accommodate this startling expansion of business, which shows roughly that tangible assets to show for its expenditures as have the railroads in the shape of cars, engines, improved track, and new and costly passenger terminals.

In the writer's opinion, those who have the welfare of the United States at heart will in service increased 23 per cent to 67,000, while there were 2,375,000 freight cars, or 143 per cent more than in 1890. Passenger cars now number 56,000, or 109 per cent more than 30 years ago. Most conspicuous among the figures is the increased investment in road and equipment, which rose from \$7,755,000,000 to \$19,850,000,000, or a 156 per cent increase to handle 397 per cent more business. With the exception of the automobile trade, no industry has expanded so rapidly as has that of the railroad, nor has any other industry that tangible assets to show for its expenditures as have the railroads in the shape of cars, engines, improved track, and new and costly passenger terminals.

The Socialistic Patronage

A study of President Harding's itinerary would indicate that he endeavored to patronize as many railroads as possible en route from Washington to Seattle. In point of mileage, the Union Pacific System carried the President the greatest distance—roughly 1500 miles, from Denver to Cheyenne, to Salt Lake, to Yellowstone, and again from Spokane, through Oregon to Portland and to Seattle. Other lines traversed included the Baltimore & Ohio from Washington to St. Louis, the Wabash to Kansas City and the Santa Fe, thence a Denver. After leaving the Yellowstone, the President used the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Spokane, crossing the mountains on the latter road, and inspecting the 400 miles of electrification in service, on that section of the Milwaukee. While in Alaska, he is expected to take a trip over the Government's Alaskan Railroad, recently completed, and upon his return to the States will ride on the Southern Pacific and the Yosemite Valley Railroad before re-embarking on the Panama Canal.

It is asserted, that in using the Baltimore & Ohio to St. Louis, a precedent was established, inasmuch as no

President in leaving Washington for the north or west had heretofore used any system other than the Pennsylvania.

Heavy Western Travel
Railroad passenger officials are gratified at the heavy western travel this year. Whether or not the President's trip has influenced tourists to visit the western states and the national parks, the fact remains that the unusually low rates offered for round trips from eastern points have been effective in attracting a large volume of business.

The Journal of Commerce (New York) announces that the railroads plan a campaign of newspaper advertising to refute the statements of various legislators and others. Such a policy recalls an amusing incident occurring in the Railroad Administration. The director of publicity matters was an ardent Democrat, whose ambition it was to prove that his party had made a success of its operation of the railroads. Publicity emanating from the Administration was dispatched by the truck-load, despite the fact that the supervisor of such material had never before been engaged in railroading. While little of this was found its way into print, it nevertheless produced many sarcastic letters. The most effective of these came from the editor of a Republican periodical in a midwestern community, who returned the "copy" sent him—a pamphlet of perhaps 20 pages—with a card of his advertising rates appended.

The carriers propose to buy space to state their case to readers in plain language, between now and next December, when a new Congress, supposed to be hostile to the railroads, shall convene. There are three major questions relating to transportation affairs. These are freight rates on farm products, valuations and consolidations. It is probable that Congress will concern itself with these three matters to the exclusion of other affairs, judging by the remarks made by members of the "farm bloc."

Car Loadings Record

Car loadings established a new record for the week ending June 30 when 1,022,000 cars were loaded. Coincident with this announcement is the news that there are upward of 80,000 surplus cars in good order available for service, while the total of "bad-order" cars has been reduced to 8.4 per cent. Merchandise loadings still touch 600,000 weekly, although some merchants assert that this represents deliveries of goods purchased months ago, rather than current sales.

QUEBEC DEVELOPS POWER

MONTREAL, Que., July 17 (Special Correspondence).—An unusual amount of new water power development will add considerably to the electrical energy of the Province with a potential water power development of 6,915,244 horsepower at ordinary minimum flow; the electrical energy in turbine installation is equal to 1,073,883 horsepower. Last year some 43,550 horsepower of new installation was added. Among new projects commenced last year and being continued in this, is one at Gros Falls, of 125,000 horsepower. Construction has started on a huge dam at Calumet Island Falls, where 250,000 horsepower can be developed. A thousand men are working on the new power project at La Gabelle, on the St. Maurice River, which is to develop 120,000 horsepower. The largest project is to be at the outlet of Lake St. John, where 200,000 horsepower is to be ready in five years. Work will start in the present year.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN INDORSE BOK MOVE

Delegates to Portland (Ore.) Convention Back Drive for Plan to Insure World Peace

PORTLAND, Ore., July 20 (Special).—The American Association of University Women at yesterday's session voted that the organization should lend its support and co-operation to the cause of world amity, particularly to Edward W. Bok in his offer of \$100,000 for a method whereby "The United States may co-operate with other nations in a workable plan for the perpetuation of peace." The motion was passed included provisions for a committee of three to prepare a plan to be submitted in the name of the association in the competition.

A resolution also was adopted which contemplates the liquidation of the \$200,000 indebtedness against the association's National Clubhouse at Washington, D. C., by the time of next year's convention. An earnest of the motion the delegates subscribed \$25,600 toward the fund from the floor.

A proposal previously laid before the convention that \$1 be added to the annual national dues of each member go into this fund was withdrawn upon adoption of the larger plan. The new plan for the raising of the fund will be proportioned among the 100,000 of the association on a per capita basis.

Faculty Equality

To morning session of the convention was devoted to the consideration of the academic status of women on university faculties. Dean Mary Yost of Lland Stanford University presided as chairman, and speakers were Dr. H. L. Jan, professor of history, Goucher College; President Richard F. Scholz, Reed College; Dr. Zalia Jencks, University of Washington; President Prince L. Campbell, University of Oregon.

"The problem of coeducation is the heart of our troubles," said Dr. Scholz, speaking in favor of coeducation. He added: "In such institutions men and women are getting their education in intellectual colleagues. You will never get anywhere in the solution of our problems until you take the problem of the relation of men and women."

"Stop Flinging with Titles"

"There should be no discrimination between men and women on college and university faculties in appointments and promotions," continued Dr. Scholz. "They should get them on a basis of tenure and promotion. The salary should go with the rank and the rank with the salary, and we should stop flinging with titles. Then we would get away with headaches and bitterness over what looks like injustice."

President Campbell urged that democracy be stressed among faculty members of colleges and universities. Election of officers is the principal business of the program for today. It was said unofficially that the nominating committee would report out the name of Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, for president of the association. One candidate for the office of secretary will be reported by the committee, and delegates will have the privilege of making further nominations from the floor.

BRITISH EXPERIMENT ON FLYING BY NIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19.—In February and March last, experiments were carried out by direction of the Air Ministry in night flying under bad weather conditions, to ascertain whether existing methods and equipment could be improved. As happened, weather conditions were usually bad. Fog was 25 per cent more than normal, low-flying clouds were more prevalent, and the rainfall was nearly double the February figure. The most serious difficulty arose from the necessity for flying in clouds. Cloud cannot be seen and avoided in thick, and flying in or above cloud without an horizon means automatic assistance essential. It is suggested that such assistance should take the form of (1) an automatic directing device leaving the pilot free with the aid of instruments to maintain stability, or (2) inherent stability or a "flying automatic stabilizer."

As a result of these experiments, night flying proved to be as simple as flying by day, though it was shown that only pilots experienced in night flying should be employed with a navigation pilot in addition.

STANDARDS OF COTTON SLIGHTLY CHANGED ONLY

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Slight changes in four grades and the retention of American names for the grades were agreed upon unanimously by representatives of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton associations and the American Cotton Trade in conference with officials of the Department of Agriculture.

The changes agreed upon will be promulgated at once, but not go into effect until Aug. 1, 1924. The trading for the year beginning Aug. 1, 1923, will be upon the United States official standards, which were promulgated July 26, 1922, and which have now been accepted as universal standard.

The revision of the grades was said to represent a compromise. The standard of retaining color in the gins, which is characteristic of the African standards, was retained. The British succeeded in reducing the proportion of high-colored bales, the good middling, strict middling, and middling boxes, and cut down the color slightly in the strict low middling grade.

ENGLISH SEWING COTTON CO.

LONDON, July 20.—Net profits of the English Sewing Cotton Company for the fiscal year were £625,000, a striking improvement over the previous two years. Last year profits were £248,000 and the previous year £139,000.

News in Brief

Jefferson City, Mo.—Outstanding as a novelty in the new state constitution being written by the convention assembled here is a provision against the practice of nepotism in state office. For many years a partisan cry has gone up against close relatives of officials holding office for no better reason than that of kinship. Hereafter no office holder may appoint a relative within the fourth degree of relationship.

Washington, D. C.—Julius J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will call on Madame Jusserand from New York on July 25 for a two months' holiday in France.

New York.—Bricklayers who come to New York looking for work will be refused temporary union cards unless they agree to work on school buildings at \$12 per day. John J. Donnelly, business agent for the Bricklayers' Union, told Mayor Hylan.

New York.—An 18-ton block of Maine granite has been placed as the keystone of the entrance arch of the county courthouse, now in process of erection here. Granite columns forming the portico are 14 feet high and weigh nearly 30 tons. About 8000 tons of steel and 150,000 cubic feet of granite will have been used when the building is finished, according to the architect in charge of operations.

New York.—The 1,160,000 copies of the summer issue of the New York City telephone directory are being delivered. This latest volume of telephone information contains 718,000 listings, and covers 1674 pages. Since the last issue of the directory eight new central office districts have been established.

EDITORS ELECT WALLACE ODELL

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 20 (AP).—Wallace Odell, publisher of the *Tarrytown Daily News*, was elected president of the National Editorial Association at the closing session of the annual convention. Arkansas and Oklahoma were selected for the four convention next year, but no sessions being held in Arkansas.

Other officers include George Marble, publisher of the *Fort Scott (Kan.) Tribune-Monitor*, vice-president; Herbert C. Hotelling, St. Paul, Minn., secretary, and W. W. Aikens, Franklin, Ind., treasurer. The executive committee includes L. C. Felt, *Washington Post*; George B. Doolittle, Battle Creek, Mich.; George Moss, Whitesboro, Mont.; and E. S. Bronson, El Reno, Okla.

YELLOW JESSAMINE HONOR

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20.—The yellow jessamine was designated the official state flower of South Carolina today by a legislative committee pointed to make the selection.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 20.

THE new rank list of the German army, which has just been published, gives a good picture of the status of the post-war German army, which bears the name of Reichswehr. This list is the first which has been published since 1914, and already its outward appearance testifies to the extraordinary reduction of Germany's army since the war. Whereas the old pre-war rank list consisted of more than 1600 pages, the new one has only 150 pages. Another example of the reduction in the military force of Germany is contained in the figures showing the number of generals in Germany before and after the war. In 1914 the German army had 391 generals of various grades, while the present Reichswehr has only 43 generals. According to the new list the German army now comprises only 21 infantry regiments, 18 cavalry, seven artillery regiments and seven pioneer, transportation, intelligence, automobile and sanitary battalions each. The army consists of seven divisions and three cavalry divisions. It possesses four schools, one for infantry, one for cavalry, one for artillery and one for pioneers. The first military rank is that of the chief of the army, which is held at present by General von Seeckt.

Food riots, pillaging, dynamite plots

assaults, and other disorders, which before the war were unknown in Germany, are now no longer uncommon happenings. They are brought about by economic conditions—which, turn, are the result of the collapse of the mark—by the activity of the Nationalists and the Communists, and finally, by the passiveness of the Government toward all these things. Such incidents have become a custom that the press and the public no longer pay any attention to them. In Halle, an industrial town in middle Germany, several women who were marketing became so enraged at the shortage of potatoes that they stormed the market stands. Several shops were pillaged, and finally the police intervened, with the result that several persons were injured. In Münster, a town just outside the Ruhr district, from where, it is said, the acts of sabotage in the Ruhr are directed, the printing offices of a Social Democratic journal were destroyed with dynamite. It is believed that this was the work of Nationalists. These incidents occurred within two days.

Promotions of members of the old imperial army no longer shall take place

Since the war a large number of officers who had left the army after the armistice received promotion and decorations, often two and three years after their resignation. Such promotions, apart from keeping the old army alive in the thoughts of its former officers, added greatly to the financial burdens of the Reich, for the promoted officers, of course, could claim the military pensions due to their new rank.

President Ebert has decreed that promotions of members of the old imperial army no longer shall take place

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GERMAN LOWER LIVING STANDARD NOT WITHOUT BRIGHTER SPOTS

For 4 1/2 Cents a Month, Germans May Rent Five Rooms, Bath and Kitchen, Costing Before the War 100 Marks

This is the second of a series of articles on social and economic conditions now prevailing in Germany. The school-teacher and the educated classes are here discussed, and it is clearly shown how greatly for these people the standard of living has fallen. The first article appeared in July 18.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
BERLIN, July 6 (Staff Correspondence).—No professional workers in Germany have been harder hit by the depreciation of the mark than have the school-teachers. Their salaries have dwindled to a third or less of what they received in pre-war times. The result has been a lower standard of living, harder work, extra work. The maid and the cook have gone from the household of the average German school-teacher. Today his wife and daughters cook the food, sew, and do the laundry work. No longer able to devote his spare time to study or literary work, because he has no spare time, the school-teacher here must go out and find extra money to make his school day is done. One finds him in all kinds of odd jobs. Some are playing pianos in motion picture theaters, some are doing copying, others are earning a few extra marks giving lessons in German and French to foreigners. The result has been wide spread discouragement in the teaching profession.

There are two classes of public schools in Germany—elementary and secondary. Prussia, a high official of the schools explained to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here, affords a fair illustration of the position of the German school-teacher and public school today. In 1921 there were in Prussia 32,639 elementary schools, as against 32,495 in 1911. This is an increase of 144. There were 113,318 teachers in 1921, as against 101,446 in 1911, or an increase of 3673. There were 5,362,998 pupils in 1921, as compared with 5,573,626 in 1911.

Comparisons Seem Time
There is nothing sensational in these changes. When one recalls the fiery furnace through which Europe has passed since 1911, these comparisons seem tame. But they afford an exact estimate of the strength of the German public school system, which is the very basis of the German educational system. The reduction shown in the number of pupils is a natural consequence of loss of territory by the peace, which reduced Germany's population by about 10,000,000, leaving the German estimates. The increase in the num-

ber of teachers is due to the absorption into the system of the German teachers from ceded territory. They were all taken care of in Germany. When a person receives an appointment as a school-teacher here, he walks into a lifetime position. However, this position is not what it used to be. The dignity with which a German teacher formerly was clothed remains, but that is about all. He has not the financial means today to maintain that position. He and his family must practice the most rigid economy and he must deny himself many of the little luxuries he once enjoyed. These figures, which are official, explain the reason why:

A new system of pay for public school teachers has been effective here recently. It provides that a young teacher, newly appointed to a post in the elementary schools, shall receive a salary of 636,000 marks a month. In addition to this, however, he gets a rent allowance of 144,000 marks a month and an allowance of 64,000 marks a month toward the support of his wife, if he is married. This makes a total of 844,000 marks a month that he receives in salary and special allowances. Then there is tacked on to this total amount 20 per cent additional for depreciation of the mark. This amounts to 988,800 marks, which brings the total income of such a teacher up to 1,832,800 marks a month. The Reichsbank rate of exchange today is 25,000 paper marks for one gold mark. This is a young elementary school teacher here receives 72.51 gold marks a month, as compared with 175 gold marks before the war. This is the lowest pay received by a teacher in Prussia's public schools.

An older teacher in the elementary schools receives in salary and special allowances 2,893,000 paper marks (111.72 gold marks) a month, as follows: Salary, 973,000 marks; rent allowance, 162,000 marks; allowance toward the support of his wife and two children more than 14 years old, 180,000 marks. To this total of 1,315,000 marks is added 20 per cent on account of the depreciation of the mark, which brings the income of such a teacher up to 2,893,000 marks (111.72 gold marks), as compared with 333.33 gold marks in 1914.

Exactly the same thing applies to the teacher in the secondary schools. The minimum pay in this service is 2,615,800 marks (104.63 gold marks) a month, including salary and all special allowances. This compares with a pre-war pay of 333.33 gold marks a month. The highest paid public school-

teachers in Germany are the oldest, in point of service, in the secondary schools. They receive a total income, including salary and special allowances, of 4,071,000 marks (162.04 gold marks) a month each, as compared with 708.33 gold marks in 1914.

Teacher Does Not Starve
By close economy the average German school-teacher, who is simple in his tastes, can live on the income he receives. He is not starving, as some persons in America and England have been led to believe.

The outstanding feature of his financial position is that his salary has not been adjusted in proportion to the depreciation of the mark—as have practically no salaries in Germany. It would have been impossible for industry to manufacture goods so cheaply had wages been advanced proportionately. All wages have been advanced slowly and by small amounts.

The only thing in Germany that has remained well within reach of the school-teacher and other trained, as well as the untrained, workmen is rent. For the German it is perhaps cheaper than similar housing may be had by any other people anywhere in the world. A fair illustration of what housing costs a teacher here may be had in a case of which I know in the West End of Berlin. The best section of the city, this German family occupies an apartment of five rooms, bath and kitchen, where they have lived since before the war. In 1914 they paid 100 marks a month for it. Today they pay 4085 paper marks, or, at the Reichsbank rate, about 163 pfennigs (approximately 4 1/2 cents).

This, it may be said in passing, applies only to the German. Owing to the rent-control restrictions here, it is very difficult for a foreigner to rent an apartment. I know an American who pays \$75 a month for a furnished apartment, for which, unfurnished, the person who sub-leased it pays a maximum of about 20 cents a month.

In neither of these cases does the rental price include heating. This is a substantial item in Prussia. The cost of fuel has followed the dollar. Coal cost 90 pfennigs a hundredweight in 1914. It is not easy to obtain at 25,000 paper marks (1 gold mark) today.

This tendency to follow the dollar applies to the price of many other necessities. Today a pound of beef costs 22,500 marks (90 pfennigs) to obtain a pound of pork, which before the war cost 1 mark. Potatoes, which cost 35 marks for 100 pounds in 1914, cost 85,000 marks (3.4 gold marks) today. On the other hand, some food supplies are cheaper. Wheat flour, which were in pre-war times a liter of milled wheat 22 pfennigs before the war, whereas today it costs 2580 marks (10.32 pfennigs). A loaf of bread that cost 40 pfennigs in 1914 may be had for 7000 marks (28 pfennigs) now. A suit of clothes may be had for about 3,000,000 marks (120 gold marks) today. A pair of boots that cost 12 marks in 1914 cost about 400,000 marks (16 gold marks) now.

Renunciation Necessary

It has come to the point where the school-teacher, the preacher and all educated men and women must renounce many of the things they enjoyed formerly. The thing that I want to emphasize in this connection is that the reason for this is that their income has not increased in proportion to the depreciation of the mark. There is not much difference in the cost of living here now and before the war. The amount the average German saves in house rent goes a long way toward meeting the increase which has been registered in the price of necessities articles, but he cannot hope to re-establish his household on the old standard until the mark is stabilized and his salary advanced or based on the gold mark.

It would be extremely interesting to know what is going on in the inmost thoughts of German professors while this situation obtains. I have talked with many of them, and all of them expressed themselves darkly, but guardedly. They were extremely careful to impress me that they were "not mixing in politics."

INDIAN ASSEMBLY VOTES CENSURE

Blames Government for Aiding Bank in Financial Crisis

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 20.—The Legislative Assembly, by 48 votes to 39, has passed a vote of censure upon the Government of India for instructing the Imperial Bank of India in regard to the situation caused by the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla. The mover adopted the extraordinary statement that the Government has no right to run risks. The risks, as a matter of fact, are negligible. Other banks might have collapsed, but this would have meant endless delay and intrigue. The mover, Sir Sivaramam Aiyar, averred the situation was incorrect, even if taken in order to avert a financial crisis, also that the failure of the Alliance Bank was unlikely to lead to a serious commotion in Indian financial circles or a real danger to credit. Taking these statements in the light of Calcutta experience, they are shown to be incorrect. The finance member, in his reply, followed general lines, and urged the Government to take immediate action. The financial panic, the collapse of credit, and the unfavorable position of the Alliance Bank in the Punjab and Bengal, but the interests of Bombay were negligible, thereby fixing in its true light the mischievous Bombay agitation. It was agreed to by a vote of 48 to 39. No one is in closer touch with general conditions in the west country. The writer asked Dr. Brooks whether there is any serious division of sentiment on prohibition in that region. "Not much," he replied. "The wets do the talking, and the dries do the voting." F. W. W.

Classified Advertisements

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tion is organizing a deputation to the Viceroy urging the imposition of the countervailing import duty against Natal coal and a reduction of railway freights.

TWO-WAY BROADCAST TO AUSTRALIA IS AIM

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20 (Special).—Preparations are being made on the Pacific coast and in Australia for a new test in October to establish two-way radio communication between the United States and the Antipodes. A similar test was made across the Atlantic Ocean by amateur radio telegraph stations in this country and France, but was not successful. Reports from the Radio Society of Great Britain, received by the American Radio Relay League here, indicate that English operators will soon attempt to establish two-way communication across the Atlantic in conjunction with American amateurs through the American League.

AMERICA AND FRANCE RENEW LEGAL TREATY

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The United States and France yesterday renewed their treaty of arbitration without change for another period of five years. The treaty, which was signed in Washington in 1908, has been renewed twice at five-year intervals. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, signed the agreement of renewal. Later the State Department announced that the agreement was the result of the agreement to the effect that in case the Senate agrees to participation by the United States in the World Court the two governments will consider the making of an agreement until which disputes, of the nature described in the Treaty, could be referred to the Court.

WISCONSIN ERASES COUNTY-NURSE LAW

MADISON Wis., July 18 (Special Correspondence).—No longer are county governments in Wisconsin compelled to maintain medical nurses at public expense. The compulsory feature of the county-nurse law, effective for four years, has been made obsolete by the new law passed yesterday by the Legislature. The law permits counties to determine for themselves whether they want nurses, whose duties under the old law have been to give medical aid and instruction to homes in the rural districts. The bill of the medical society of Wisconsin, which is scheduled to be held in Chicago from Sept. 12 to 15. This event will be the second national convention of the American Radio Relay League, under the auspices of the Chicago Radio-Traffic Association.

RADIO AMATEURS TO MEET SEPT. 12

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20 (Special).—The largest gathering of radio amateurs in history is scheduled to be held in Chicago from Sept. 12 to 15. This event will be the second national convention of the American Radio Relay League, under the auspices of the Chicago Radio-Traffic Association. There has been but one other such convention held in Chicago in 1921, and tremendous strides in amateur radio have been made since then, causing great growth of the amateurs' representative group, the American Radio Relay League.

CZECH AIRPLANES TO TAKE PART

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Advices received today by the Czechoslovakian legation here were to the effect that the Czechoslovak republic would participate in the aerial exposition to be held in Goteborg this year. Czechoslovakia will exhibit airplanes of her own construction, including army observing craft, army attack machines and State commercial transportation airplanes. Aviation was said to be progressing rapidly in the new republic.

STATEN ISLAND TUNNEL BEGUN

NEW YORK, July 20.—Operations on the new tunnel underneath the Narrows between Staten Island and South Brooklyn, which will carry railroad and subway tracks and is expected to cost about \$40,000,000, were begun yesterday when John P. Hyman, Mayor, turned the first shovel of earth. The Board of Estimate has set aside \$500,000 to begin the work.

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PRACTICAL attendant to lady (Christian Scientist preferred); do not object to other tests. Address: A. J. WILLIAMS, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Scheme for a Workshop for Household Crafts

MRS. JOHN BONNOR purposes to apply to the various crafts associated with the home, such as stained glass, metal work, enameling and wood carving, the numerous designs bequeathed to her by her husband.

Trained as an architect, John Bonnor was not satisfied with merely designing buildings; accordingly he launched forth as an artist-craftsman, doing among other things very fine windows. One of his last designs was four beautiful groups of sculpture planned for Lord Kitchener's Kent home, Broom's Park.

All this work was carried out in a big workshop over a cottage in Chiswick, a bit of rural London where, within a short walk of the busy thoroughfare, the quaintly varied houses are separated only by a road from their little gardens on the river bank, as gayly green as if they lay in the depths of the country.

"I myself began with jewelry-making," Mrs. Bonnor told a Christian Science Monitor representative, "and with us one craft led on to another. That is because, to a large extent, we designed in the materials with which we were working. The drawing of a designer who knows nothing of the material in which her idea is to be executed, may look all right on paper, and yet prove very difficult for the craftsworker to carry out, and be quite ugly when finished.

"There is at present small opportunity for people who have no capital to start a shop of their own where they can use their artistic training, and consequently they get absorbed into trade. I should like to turn this big workshop into shops like those that William Morris started. If I can get enough work, we have plenty of space, material, and designs to justify employing a number of people. I should like to operate these shops on a co-operative plan, the head of each department taking a share of the profits.

Stained Glass

"In the meantime I am carrying out orders for memorials and stained-glass windows, in which I am specially interested, and panels of stained glass to hang up like pictures, in windows, the idea being to get the color without taking away too much light. I am also doing lamps with stained glass in them for halls and dining rooms, and I want to do side lights, with a little colored glass introduced, to harmonize with the room."

In Mrs. Bonnor's riverside home, near her workshop, the successful use of stained glass in an ordinary house is not specially built for its use is happily illustrated, first in a long window over the hall door, next in a landing window halfway up the front staircase. In the center of the hall window is a coat of arms with the family motto, "A la Bonne Heure"—hence the name of Bonnor. Every piece of glass has been specially selected for its place. Some of the blue pieces show a most exquisite jewel-like quality.

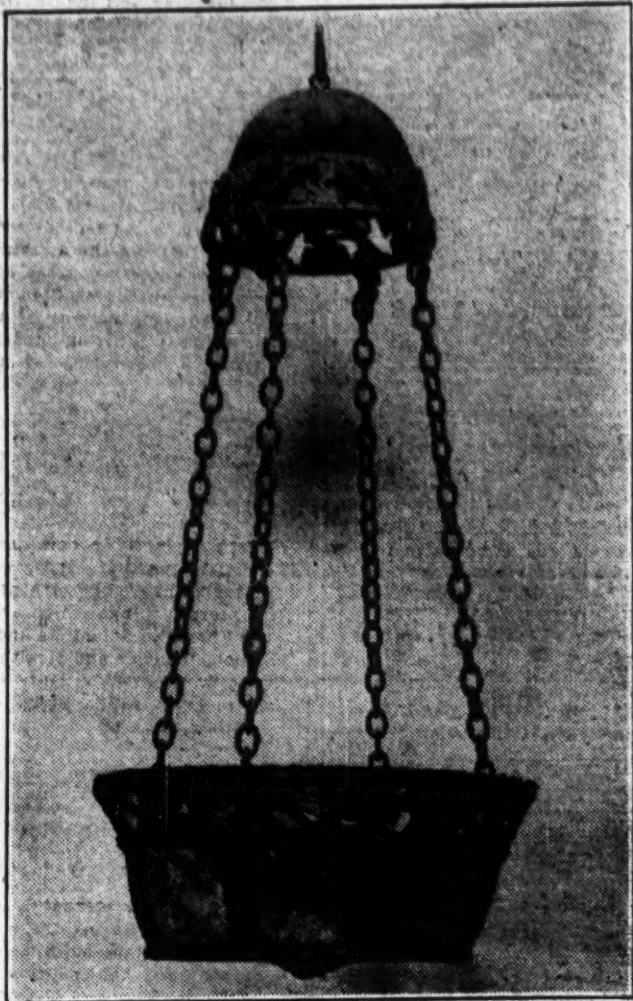
"Everything," Mrs. Bonnor said, "depends on the way in which you use color. We used to spend hours putting the various pieces of glass together and making windows. I have found someone who can supply this wonderful blue glass and although it is difficult to cut it so thick, I have it done because it is the thickness which gives the rich tone."

Examples of brass and silver work were also shown including a very handsome and uncommon coal box and shovel; a three-handled biscuit tin in silvered copper; a sugar basin raised on four feet; and serviette rings of silver inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

Pottery as a Village Industry.
The latest addition to the list of household crafts in which Mrs. Bonnor is interested is that of pottery-making, and in speaking of it she said: "My husband, whose family is traced back to Madoc, Lord of Oswestry, son of Conan, Prince of North Wales in 1065, inherited a lovely old place in Wales called Bryn-y-gwalla, which has been in the family for 400 years. About three years ago the children were playing in a wood on the estate and fell into a stream, where they got their legs covered with clay. One of

the little girls scraped it off and began to model it, saying 'It is just like the clay that we use at the Froebel school.' Then she baked, in front of the drawing-room fire, what she had made. When I saw it I thought it might be pottery-clay, so I sent it to a pottery to be tested, and the works manager told me that it was most excellent hard clay like the original material with which the potteries were started years ago.

"I then got Evangeliste, a well-known Italian garden sculptor, to model and bake some of the clay and he, in his quaint way, said 'You have got a winner.' It is true Italian terracotta color which is rare even in Italy.



A Lamp From the Bonnor Workshop Made of Pierced Lead and Stained Glass

We have to color earth this shade because it is what people want." The tone is a beautiful yellowish-pink, and a little mouse made by Evangeliste which had been covered with ordinary clear glass and smoked in the baking had come out a soft reddish-brown with a wonderful purplish-blue bloom here and there, giving a lovely result which experts

say is produced by the action of the smoke on some unknown chemical in the clay.

Mrs. Bonnor has taken lessons in pottery-making and has had a kiln put into one of her workshops with which to experiment preparatory to starting the work seriously. This she hopes to do as a village industry in the district of her Welsh estate where the clay has been found.

"I intend to do something quite different from what the other women potters are doing," she announced. "I am going to use my husband's designs, and I am going to make things having applied ornament like this little silver bowl which has a small pattern

through which they may look back to the fields of their childhood and the view keeps them from the utter loneliness of strangers in a strange civilization. The American art, moreover, to which without this guidance they would be exposed exclusively, is not one which it is desirable for foreigners to absorb in exchange for their own. If Americans encouraged the obliteration of the immigrant's own art idea by American factory standards, they would weaken the future aesthetic development of the polyglot Nation. Therefore, in this work, even greater benefit is received by Americans than they confer.

An article in The Christian Science Monitor for March 28, 1922, tells how this effort originated through the co-operation of a priest of the Greek Church with the People's Institute. Within the last four months the enterprise has become self-supporting.

Its director, Miss Abigail Freeman, told the writer that she was much interested in developing a demand for embroidered panels and overmantels. These may be very beautifully and gayly worked out in the national designs and primary colors. Appropriately framed, they are a distinguished decoration for the art-loving home.

Bearded Iris

There are not many perennial flowers which can be moved about in summer. The Bearded Iris, known as the German Iris until the war caused it to be named more accurately, is an exception. These irises can be dug up and divided any time from the first of July until cold weather approaches. It is best, though, to have them in the ground so early that they will get well rooted before winter sets in.

Because of the loose way in which the roots are attached to one another the clumps can be divided readily with the fingers, and each division will make a flowering plant the next year, if not too small.

Although the fact is not commonly known among amateur garden makers, new plants may be obtained by the simple method of cutting up the bulbs at this season, even though some of the stalk be attached. Each piece which has a nod on it will grow. It will be understood, as a matter of course, that these small divisions will not give plants of flowering size as quickly as merely dividing the clumps will.

The Bearded Irises are not at all particular as to the kind of soil in which they grow, provided only that it is well drained. They like a soil in which lime has been used freely, but have an antipathy to manure, none of which should be worked into the ground either at planting time or later. A little bone meal will give much better results if a fertilizer seems required. As a matter of fact, these irises are not heavy feeders and thrive in a loose, rather poor soil and in very sunny places, where few other plants will give as good an account of themselves. It is rather important that the crowns be placed not more than two inches below the top of the ground, as the growth is made almost on the surface.

In the last few years the Bearded Iris has come to be one of the most sought-for perennials. Its beauty as a garden subject and as a cut flower has been recognized to such an extent that every good garden maker grows great clumps of irises and uses them to border long walks. Some of the brighter kinds look especially well when used in this way, especially if the walk winds.

Inasmuch as Bearded Irises are not expensive and increase rapidly, they are among the perennials which the owner of even a very small garden should include in her list. There are hundreds of varieties, but among those to recommend are the following, grouped for color:

Reddish purple—Caprice, Alcazar and Lent A. Williamson.
Blue or lavender—Princess Beatrice, Crusader, Lord of June and Gertrude.
Pink lilac—Queen Alexandra, Lohegrin and Isoline.
Bronze—Iris King, Quaker Lady and Prosper Lugier.
Yellow—Sherwin Wright, Afterglow, Loreley.
White—Rhein-Nixe, White Knight and La Nieve.

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Summer Frocks in Paris

THE beauty of some of the new summer materials has inspired designers to create many new and original styles. The age of the "simple little frock" has passed—that is to say, the age to which simplicity meant something ordinary-looking

and cuffs are formed entirely of flowers. Lace predominates on all the latest frocks. Many have a cape of fine lace which reaches to the waist and at the same time provides short and dainty sleeves.



This Dress Was Designed by Marie-Louise of Paris. Its Cleverness Is Shown in the Cape Fashioned of Fine Lace Which, Without Denying the Mode, Relieves the Somewhat Harsh Line of the Popular Sleeveless Costume

and insipid. The "simple" frocks of this summer are simple in the sense that they do not give an effect of fussiness; nevertheless, they possess a quality which lends them originality and fascination both in their use of color and of line.

They all depend greatly on line, that word of subtle meaning. Many dresses are draped on strictly classical lines, others are of striking originality. The silhouette has become, on the whole, less rigid. Skirts are more rounded and are finished with outflounces and tiny pleats. The outstanding feature of these summer dresses is the almost universal absence of sleeves, and when they are used they are quite short and fall in graceful pleats from the collar. Many of the dresses have wide-pleated collars which fall to the elbow thus forming a sleeve which has a charming effect. Others have an extended collar which forms a scarf, the ends of which are caught up at the wrists with a circle of flowers.

Everywhere one sees the triumph of flowers. They are used in the most unexpected places as ornaments on pockets, as shoe buckles, and to crown sunshades, and often whole collars

Pin Money in Braiding Rugs

Both cotton and woolen materials may be used to make beautiful and salable rugs, but each material must be used exclusively of the other. All rugs should be so carefully braided that they are reversible. Those made of thin material may have the strands so folded that no raw edges are exposed on either side. Splices should be made as nearly invisible as possible. Heavy goods can be joined securely by strongly overseaming the strands with carpet thread without lapping them, thus avoiding humps. When a new color of braid is intro-

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duced the last one should be finished so that the edge of the rug is perfectly straight and even, not showing where the new rounds begin or end.

The coloring in most rugs spoils their sale. They are too bright, and the colors do not harmonize. The shades and materials should be chosen with reference to the rooms for which they are intended.

Cotton rugs are suitable for bedrooms and are most attractive when made with combinations of light browns, cream and blue, pink, old rose, yellow or light green, to match the predominating color of the room. The outside braids should be plain brown of some shade and most of the other braids brown mixed with cream or the color of the room. The center may be of cream mixed with the color of the room.

Rugs for living rooms are always good with a black border and some black in other parts, and mixtures. Colors always ought to be in subdued shades—not too light. Reseda-green, old-rose, dull blues and all shades of brown are good, but not too many colors should be put in one rug. Most of the braids are best made of mixed colors, black and brown predominating.

All city people owning country homes, of farmhouse style, are anxious to obtain braided rugs and many are constantly advertising for them, but it is difficult to get them well-made in desirable colors. Prices range from \$5 for a small rug to \$10 for one of medium size.

Stocking Economy

One woman's silk stockings used to wear out on the sides of the feet over the joints before they wore out elsewhere. Now before she wears a new pair, she slips the seams on the soles for an inch along the balls of the feet, spreads and fills in the rips with a neat darn. This gives more width over the joints and prevents excessive wear there.

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When the Fields Wear Their Blue Polka Dots

Blueberry Muffins

1/4 cup butter
1-3 cup sugar
1 egg
2 1/2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 cup berries

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add gradually milk, egg well beaten, and melted butter.

*Out of the above quantity of flour, reserve one-half cup to be mixed with berries and added last. Bake in muffin rings.

Blueberry Cake

2 tablespoons butter
1 cup milk
1 cup sugar
2 cups flour
1 egg
2 teaspoons baking powder
Grated lemon peel

Cream butter and sugar, add egg and lemon peel. Then add rest of the ingredients. Place dough in refrigerator to harden and when cool enough to handle, roll or press into shape to fit pie plate. Now mix 1/4 cup sugar with 1 teaspoon cornstarch; add 1 cup milk gradually, 1 teaspoon butter. Cook until it coats the spoon. Sprinkle dough placed in pans with dry bread or cake crumbs. Put on berries, sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and a little lemon juice. Add the cooked custard. Place in hot oven and bake until nicely browned. This recipe will make two cakes.

Blueberry Cobbler

1 1/2 cups flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup shortening
1 teaspoon baking powder

Mix in the order given; add a little water to make consistency of pie paste. Turn out on floured board and roll 1/4 inch thick. Now place in pan about 4 inches deep by 12 inches in diameter; fill with 1 quart blueberries mixed with 1 cup sugar, cinnamon and lemon juice. Overlap ends as for dumplings. Add in pan 1 cup sugar and 1 1/2 cups cold water. Place in oven, bake 1/2 of an hour. Serve with sauce in pan.

Steamed Blueberry Pudding

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1/4 cup milk
1 1/2 cups blueberries
Mix and sift dry ingredients and work in butter. Add milk and blueberries rolled in flour; turn into buttered mold and steam 1 1/2 hours. Serve with cream or any sauce desirable.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Praise of the Plain People

GARDENS, I have read, are not self-sufficient. They cannot be gardens and remain alone in the earth. Their existence and beauty depend on essential gifts and services that have come from afar. Plants depend upon the ministries of bird, wind, insect. The perpetuity of red clover depends on the humble bee. Reflect upon a few flowers in a garden and the imagination will inevitably be led along far-stretching, branching roads.

As with gardens, so with men. The self-made man is a nonentity. His strength, skill, inspirations, opportunities, are all rooted in the tale of helpers and teachers. As nameless tributaries go to fill a river, so unnamed obscurities go to the making of a man. In a glorious non sequitur Lincoln said once: "God must love common people or He would have made no many of them."

If we take any century of history and analyze it out we shall discover that a few personalities were the gathering center of its ideas, influences, and forces. But so brilliant is the light thrown by these luminaries that we do not see the multitudes of plain people in the background. If we seek in the shadows, these plain people will appear; and if we strive to appraise him in relation to the central orb, we shall find that much light radiated by those of magnitude is borrowed from the multitudinous tapers whose light is not ordinarily seen.

A great star blazes in the firmament of Elizabethan literature: Shakespeare. But go beyond its white light, probe into the surrounding shadows, and the discovery is made that this resplendent star (with many lesser luminaries) is held in place by invisible obscurities. There are scores of earnest scholars and hundreds of quiet students who are working like miners deep down amid the tangled root of legend, ballad, and antique tale. They mine their treasures but are unable in the darkness to see their value. Shakespeare's genius ripens. His hands reach back after these accumulated materials. He fashions—and refines them with a lapidary's skill, till we are amazed at the luster and magic of his jewels! We see the master intellect, the master hand, but not the plain people behind.

Dr. Johnson looms large among his contemporaries. He was at one time obscure enough, but he waits on quietly and assiduously writing till he finally is recognized as the leading literary figure of his time. He stands today a massive Saul among the men of his age. We would not dare to say that he was made by Boswell. Well, at least the "Boswell" that is written beyond Boswell is a masterpiece of understatement. But when Boswell strides into the pages when Johnson is fifty-four

the book takes on a peculiarly distinguishable flavor! Boswell hangs his own commonplaceness up like a screen for the cinematographic wit and wisdom of his master, and lo! the reel unrolls in extraordinarily interesting fashion. Thenceforth Dr. Johnson swells to immense dimensions; he becomes a character stuffed with anecdotes!

The greatest man in any age or land is not he who has received the most flattering titles or academic appendages. It is he—anyone—who renders the greatest and most useful service to his fellows, and so enriches the world. With intellect or muscle he lifts a bit of the burden that bows others down, he opens doors to treasures long concealed. True royalty reveals itself in service. All comest manhood is crowned and mitred by its service.

Listen! A master-musician is playing his instrument with exquisite skill. The musical moment is ravishing, and lifts the auditors from the city's dust to the gateway of the stars; they tread upon a sphere unspeakable! The music rises and falls with linked sweetness till finally the last lingering cadence dies away. The master-musician stands with violin and bow in hand, a veritable genius, a marvel in the realm of the purest art. But who made the instrument? Who assembled the wood and catgut, the horsehair and varnish, which he holds in his hands? Whose triumph is this?

"When any master holds twixt chin and hand
A violin of mine, he will be glad
That Stradivari lived, made violins
And made them of the best." J. M.

Cowper's Sympathies
William Cowper lived in a day when humanitarianism was in no sense keen for granted, as we like to think that it is today, among thoughtful people. It was Cowper, we recall, who would not consider among his friends the man "who needlessly sets foot upon a worm," prefiguring the lovely lines of Coleridge.

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

To many, Cowper is famous as a writer of religious poetry, particularly the "Olney Hymns." His simple piety and humility, his depth and sincerity of feeling are known to us in the familiar lines.

"Oh! for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame;
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb";

and his sanctified imagination and sense of awe in the lines.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."
But all his religion has a basis of sympathy with the young and the weak. His friendliness, generosity, and quiet humor make all his letters delightful reading. His interest in children and education comes out in a poem with the rather formidable title, "Tirocinium or Review of Schools," where he gives us sound educational doctrine quite in accord with modern sentiment, though the horn book is no more.

"In early days the conscience has in me
A quickness which in later life is lost."
"Our parents yet exert a prudent care
To feed our infant minds on proper fare,
And wisely store the nursery by degrees
With wholesome learning, yet acquired
Neatly secured from being soiled or torn
Beneath a frame of thin, translucent horn."

The most winning pictures that we get of Cowper are of his country retreat among his favorite friends, in his garden surrounded by his beloved pets. He writes now of the same red-breast, now of the gold-finch or nightingale, not in the soaring ecstasies of a Wordsworth, but more with the playful tenderness which one loves so in Burns, the tenderness which sees all the paths of little creatures.

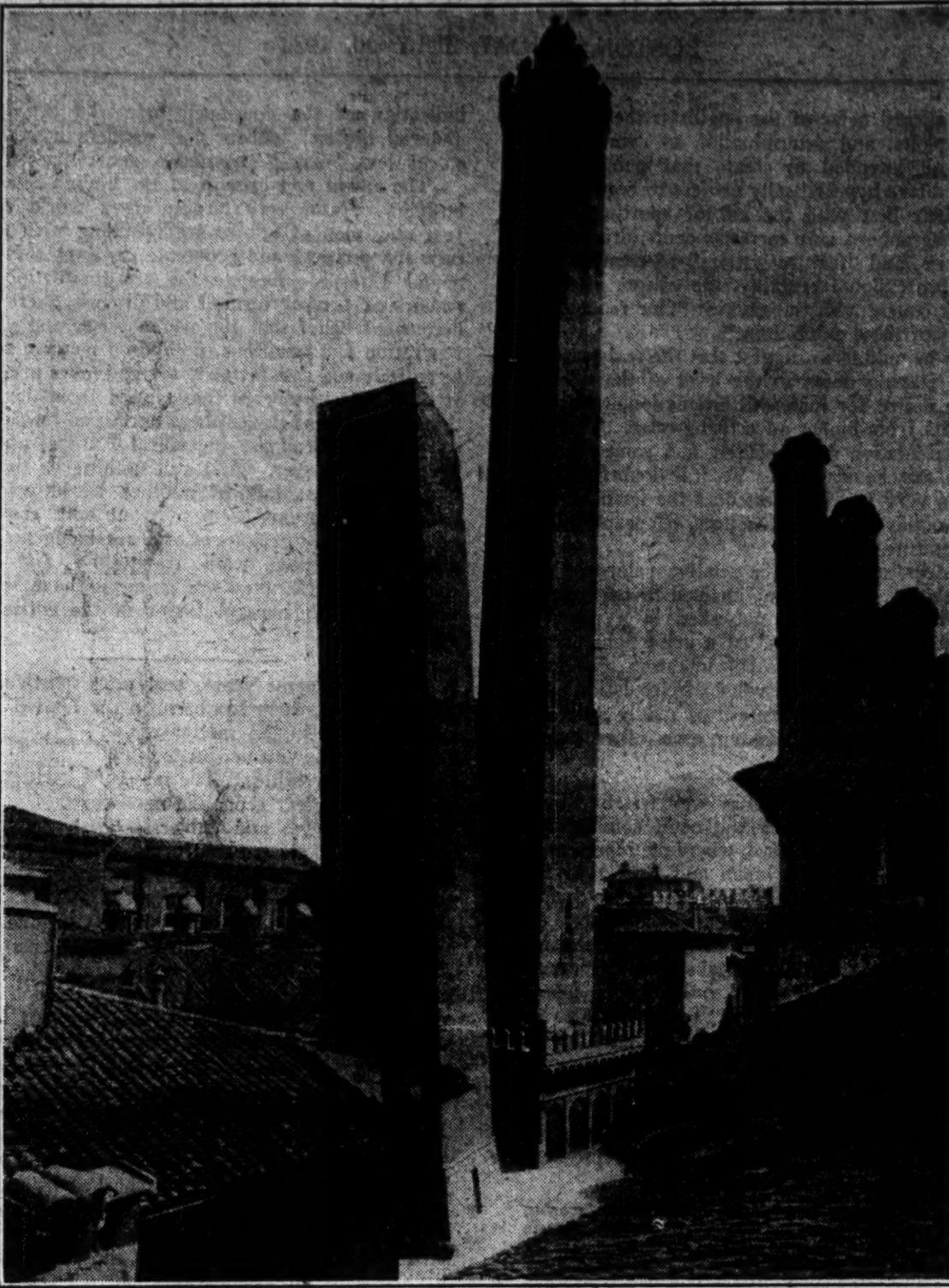
And in his pictures Fanny, his pet hare, one of the adopted animals of literature.

"Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of
My care
Has made at last familiar; she has lost
Much of her vigilant, instinctive dread,
Not useful here beneath a roof like mine."

Sometimes he uses a parable, as in "The Nightingale and the Glow Worm." The glow worm speaks:
"Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,
"As much as I your minstrelsy.
You would abhor to do me wrong,
As much as I to spoil your song."

Particularly charming is the picture of the morning walk with the dog.
Close behind his heel
Now creeps he slow and now with many a frisk,
Wide-scampering, snatches up the
drifted snow.
With lively teeth, or paws it with his snout;
Then shakes his powdered coat and
barks for joy.

Art
The end of Art . . . is not to amuse. The end of Art is as serious as that of all other beautiful things—of the blue sky and the green grass and the clouds and the dew. They are either useless, or they are of much deeper function than giving amusement.—Ruskin.



"Garisenda" and "Asinelli," Leaning Towers of Bologna

SO OLD is Bologna that some historians claim for it even greater antiquity than Rome, and it was very early inhabited by the Etruscans, who gave it the name of "Felsina." The Romans later made it one of their leading centers, and after the fall of the Roman Empire it suffered, like the other cities of Italy, from the disastrous invasions of the barbarians.

Subsequently, becoming a free city, Bologna extended its power over a great part of the Romagna. Henceforth it had a varied history, until 1859, it became a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Bologna is a city of arcades. Almost every street is arched on either side and these colonnaded porticoes, with their endless variety of construction and detail built originally, according to students and historians, as the most practical way of protection for the movements of the citizens in the great snowfalls and the violent northern gales which sweep the immense valley of the Po, lend an amazing and unfamiliar beauty to the streets, with their long vistas, and play of light and shade.

But a feature which no one can miss, even from afar, is the wonderful Asinelli Tower, which was built in the early years of the twelfth century by a member of the wealthy and powerful family of the Asinelli.

Careful measurements have shown that its slope from the perpendicular is only about thirty-nine inches, and these precautionary measures are renewed at intervals, so as to guard against this inclination increasing; but no such increase has been noted, and all seems to point to the fact that the slope dates back to the period when the tower was built, or very shortly after.

Close beside it, at a distance of less than thirty-six feet, rises the other leaning tower, the Garisenda, built about the same time, by two members of the family of that name, on their return from a Crusade, and mentioned by Dante, who was a student at Bologna from 1304-6, in the Inferno. (XXXI, 136).

In his day it must have been much loftier than as we see it, perhaps even rivaling the graceful Asinelli; it is now a truncated pile, robbed of half its splendor, but, even so, a striking and arresting feature, one of the survivors from those times when Bologna, like most of the Italian cities of the period, bristled with towers, within the narrow circuit of its ancient walls.

Beads of Amber
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Born of the sun's rarest mood,
Or of the harvest moon,
Renascant of a circled gleam,
Where fairy children crouch.
Light as the dewdrops languishing
Beneath the gaze of dawn;
Clear as the limpid mountain stream
From cavern fastness drawn.
Your convolutions finely wrought
And intricately purged,
Within each tiny facet hold
A multicolored world.
Oh royal things of loveliness,
Of half celestial line,
Twere near presumption that I dare
To call such beauty mine.
Maude De Verse Newton.

Beständigkeit
Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschheit hat von jeher nach dem gesuchten, das unvergänglich und unveränderlich ist. Es ist allgemein üblich, von ewigem Marmor und unzerstörbarer Bronze zu sprechen, wenn man auf das hinweisen will, was unendlich und ewig ist. Auch die Berge sind den Menschen wegen ihrer scheinbaren Unveränderlichkeit zum Sinnbild des Starken und Beständigen geworden. „Ich hebe meine Augen auf zu den Bergen, von welchen mir Hilfe kommt“, sang der Psalmist, d. h. über sich selbst: „Ich werde weiterleben und nicht sterben. Der grössere Teil meines Ichs wird unvergessen bleiben.“ Obwohl er offenbar die Wahrheit des Seins nur schwach erkannte, so war er sich doch der Unsterblichkeit bewusst, d. h. er wusste, dass sein wahrer Selbst fortbestehen würde. Es scheint kaum annehmbar, dass Horaz seine Beziehung zu Gott, dem alleinigen Schöpfer des Weltalls, verstanden hat. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat der Menschheit dadurch einen grossen Dienst erwiesen, dass sie ihr die Wahrheit über das Dasein und über die Unsterblichkeit des Menschen als Gottes Ausdruck und Ebenbild geoffenbart hat. Wenn die Menschen das wahre Wesen des Menschen erkennen lernen, dann wird ein grosser Teil der Furcht und Sorge, die auf ihnen lastet und die nur zu oft ihr Leben einschränkt und ihnen alle Freude raubt, von ihnen genommen.

Die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, dass Gott Gemüt ist und der Mensch, die zusammengesetzte Idee Gottes, die „alle richtigen Ideen in sich [schliesst]“ (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 475), bringt dem Denken eine wunderbare Erleuchtung in Bezug auf Gott und den Menschen. Die Ideen des ewigen göttlichen Gemüts müssen dem Eltern-Gemüt gleichen, in Bezug auf ihr Wesen sowohl wie auf ihre Beständigkeit. Da nun Gott als Gemüt ewig, unveränderlich und vollkommen ist, müssen also die Ideen, die ihn zum Ausdruck bringen, die gleichen Eigenschaften besitzen. Das Verständnis dieser Wahrheit erhöht das Bewusstsein von einem ununterbrochenen Dasein in hohem Masse. Auf unsterbliche Vorbilder hinweisend, sagt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 259 von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“: „Die unsterblichen Ideen, die rein, vollkommen und dauernd sind, werden von dem göttlichen Gemüt durch die göttliche Wissenschaft übermittelt, welche den Irrtum durch die Wahrheit berichtigt und geistige Gedanken, göttliche Begriffe, zu dem Zweck fördert, dass sie harmonische Resultate hervorbringen mögen.“ Es ist also das Verständnis der göttlichen Wissenschaft, das dem Menschen zu der Erkenntnis des unsterblichen Lebens verhilft. Indem wir uns dieser Verstandnis aneignen, lernen wir zudem, dass alles Zeitliche und Unbeständige, jede Annahme vom Übel und dergleichen Ausdruck verschwindet, bis der wahre

erleuchteten Worten: „Gott ist das Eltern-Gemüt, und der Mensch ist Gottes geistiger Sprössling.“ Diese Worte drücken deutlich aus, dass Gott ewig ist, und dass der zu seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch also unvergänglich ist.

Der römische Dichter Horaz sagt, er habe „ein Denkmal errichtet, das härter sei als Erz und erhabener als der hölzerne Bau der Pyramiden“, das von den Elementen nicht zerstört werden könne. Und er sagt darüber, d. h. über sich selbst: „Ich werde weiterleben und nicht sterben. Der grössere Teil meines Ichs wird unvergessen bleiben.“ Obwohl er offenbar die Wahrheit des Seins nur schwach erkannte, so war er sich doch der Unsterblichkeit bewusst, d. h. er wusste, dass sein wahrer Selbst fortbestehen würde. Es scheint kaum annehmbar, dass Horaz seine Beziehung zu Gott, dem alleinigen Schöpfer des Weltalls, verstanden hat. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat der Menschheit dadurch einen grossen Dienst erwiesen, dass sie ihr die Wahrheit über das Dasein und über die Unsterblichkeit des Menschen als Gottes Ausdruck und Ebenbild geoffenbart hat. Wenn die Menschen das wahre Wesen des Menschen erkennen lernen, dann wird ein grosser Teil der Furcht und Sorge, die auf ihnen lastet und die nur zu oft ihr Leben einschränkt und ihnen alle Freude raubt, von ihnen genommen.

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Permanence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND has long sought that which is permanent and unchangeable. It is common to speak of "enduring bronze and marble" as type and symbol of that which is eternal and indestructible; and, too, the hills, because of their seeming unchangeableness, mankind has come to regard as the emblem of strength and permanency. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," sang the Psalmist; and again, in declaring the omnipotence of God, "The strength of the hills is his also."

Modern physical science seems to have gone far toward disillusioning mankind regarding so-called material substance, both as to its character and its durability. It has been found that nothing which seems to exist as matter is lasting and truly permanent. The "eternal hills," with their granite foundations, are found to be disintegrating, wearing away; and the detritus, finely ground under the further corrosive influence of heat, cold, and attrition, at last is carried toward the ocean as silt, forming the alluvial deposits along the lower courses of the rivers. This is an illustration of the perpetual change in the way of disintegration which is going on constantly in the world of materiality. Nothing material endures: all is unstable and mutable.

But one may ask, where shall one look for something which is permanent, something upon which one may lay hold to save himself from the annihilation which apparently befalls all materiality? The Bible contains the answer to this question. It is the one guide to the things which are permanent, the eternal things which are not seen. And Christian Scientists find that the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is the key which unlocks the door leading to the treasure home of eternal blessings.

The teachings of Christian Science are fundamental in dealing with the foundation of existence. Christian Science reveals the facts of God and the universe. It discloses the truth which is permanent, eternal, and unchangeable. It deals with eternal life and how to attain it. Surely there could be no more important subject for investigation by all; for assurance that existence is continuous is most keenly desired by all mankind.

"God," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 336 of Science and Health, "the divine Principle of man, and man in God's likeness are inseparable, harmonious, and eternal;" and she closes the para-

graph with this illuminating sentence: "God is the parent Mind, and man is God's spiritual offspring." Here is a definite statement as to God's eternality, and likewise of man's permanence as His image and likeness.

Horace, the Latin poet, speaks of having "reared a memorial more enduring than brass and loftier than the regal structure of the pyramids" which the elements cannot destroy. And he says of it, that is, of himself: "I shall endure, not die. The greater part of me shall escape oblivion." While, apparently, he but glimpsed the truth of existence, yet he was assured of immortality; that is, that his true being would endure. It seems scarcely probable that Horace understood his relationship to God as the only creator of the universe. Christian Science has rendered mankind a great service in revealing the truth about existence, of man's permanence as God's expression and representative. When men learn of man's true state, they are relieved of much of the sense of fear, stress, and burden which all too often restricts human experience and renders it joyless.

A remarkable illumination regarding God and man results from the thought revealed in Christian Science of God as Mind, and of man as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (Science and Health, p. 475). The ideas of eternal divine Mind must be like the parent Mind, as to both quality and permanence. Then, since God as Mind is eternal, unchangeable, perfect, His ideas, which express Him, must possess the same qualities. As this is understood, the sense of existence as continuous is greatly enhanced. On page 259 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of immortal models, says, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." It is the understanding, then, of divine Science by which the knowledge of man's immortality is gained. And, moreover, in attaining to this understanding, we learn that all that is temporal and impermanent—all belief in evil and its expression—disappears. Then the real man stands out in his true relation to God. This is the fulfillment of those memorable words of the Master: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Mensch in seiner wahren Beziehung zu Gott erkannt wird. Das ist die Erfüllung jener denkwürdigen Worte des Meisters: "Das ist aber das ewige Leben, dass ich dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesus Christum, erkennest."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1923

EDITORIALS

ON THE Leviathan speeding westward is Senator Johnson—Hiram, not Magnus. Perhaps until the quality of the Minnesota man is established it may be better to refer to the fighting Johnson from the Pacific coast as Maximus. He is filled with terrifying information with which to demolish the League of Nations.

Not Exactly "Innocents Abroad"

At Geneva he looked on the spacious and even palatial edifice, embowered in a garden and facing the lake of celestial blue, which houses the secretariat of that nefarious organization for the maintenance of peace, and he knew instinctively that it was a nest of conspirators against the independence of the American people. Later he sat in a gallery of that extraordinary architectural construction with which Mr. Andrew Carnegie afflicted the otherwise restrained and artistic precincts of The Hague, and saw the World Court functioning without the participation of the United States in its acts. The spectacle was a cheering one to Johnson Maximus, and in his grip, or in his mind, are multitudinous arguments designed to prevent the United States from participating in anything like a civilized method of settling international quarrels. Neither leagues to assert, nor courts to adjudicate such dissensions appeal to the Johnsonian mind—either Magnus or Maximus—and yet neither of these great intellects has informed us what substitute he would recommend.

It is interesting, at any rate, to observe that with all their contempt for Europe and all its works, the irreconcilable senators, whatever their political affiliations may be, are finding a good deal of pleasure in visiting Europe. What profit they may obtain is yet to be determined. Senator Ladd is on the way thither. Senator La Follette has passage booked. Senator Couzens, though not to be classed with those aligned against international co-operation, is on the deep, headed for Germany, where perchance he may learn more of the merits than demerits of 5 per cent beer. Senator Brookhart has just returned to America's shores.

It is flattering to American pride to find that with one accord these wandering American statesmen report themselves as taken into the very most intimate recesses of the European governments. They all "studied matters at first hand." Each announced on sailing that he was going to "see things from the inside," and those who have returned bring assurance that such indeed has been their happy point of observation. Senator Brookhart saw the Russian Government from the inside and returns filled with enthusiasm for its virtues, while the League of Nations aroused his noble wrath because it, like the World Court, is in the hands of reactionaries "designed to keep in power the upper crust that has been running Europe so long." He finds Russia controlled by the plain people whom we all admire. Mr. Trotzky, whose present contribution to the machinery of civilization is the building up in Russia of the greatest and most menacing military force on the Continent, inspires only Senator Brookhart's warm commendation, and he feels, furthermore, that the Russian peasants are to a man back of the Soviet Government and that conditions in Russia are vastly superior to what they were under the rule of the tsars. The last conclusion is probably true as respects the condition of all save the distinctly bourgeois class in Russia. Conditions could hardly be worse than they were under the tsars, and doubtless history after the lapse of a century will hail the Russian revolution as being as great a boon to mankind in general as was the outbreak of the democratic sentiment in France in 1793.

But the value to the American people who are represented in the United States Senate by these wandering investigators will depend wholly upon the spirit in which they have approached the Europe which officially and politically from their senatorial seats they spurn and condemn. It is one thing to go abroad seeking light; it is another to go in search of more fuel to add to an already destructive conflagration. Some of these senators at least have already shown themselves to be so destitute of that open mind which enables a man to judge honestly of the merits of a debatable proposition, that there is little to be expected from their contact with the problems of Europe other than the substantial increase of the prejudice with which they already view them. Men are apt to find those things for which they seek. We see no reason to apprehend that from the widely heralded European visits of the irreconcilable group there shall come to them any illumination which will convert them to the position of those who hold that nations, like individuals, cannot live for themselves alone.

AN EDITOR who claims that his daily writings are read by one-fourth of English-reading Americans attempts to defend the newspapers that devote hundreds of columns to accounts of prize fights, while ignoring important educational movements, with the old familiar plea: the public is more interested in fist fighting than in education. The newspaper, he

Evading Their Responsibility

affirms, is simply a mirror in which is reflected the popular taste, and editors who strive to outdo each other in their sensational descriptions of two husky loafers trying to punch each other into insensibility are merely giving the public what it wants.

Fortunately for human nature, this is a grossly exaggerated statement of the actual facts—one of those half truths that is worse than a plain falsehood. A great many men do become interested in prize fights. And why? Chiefly because for weeks before these select entertainments are to be given, those highly educational institutions, the newspapers, devote thousands of

columns to alleged news of the pugilists: their training, previous exploits, and determination to demolish their opponents—all intended to create that public interest that many editors hypocritically profess to regret. Having done their best with the aid of sporting writers, artists, photographers, star correspondents, dramatic and literary critics, and "feature writers" to create a public interest in professional brutality, the editors attempt to defend their course with the excuse: "Our readers want all the news of these exhibitions."

It might be unkind to suggest that the real reason for newspapers playing down to the level of the fight promoters is a desire for increased circulation, with consequent benefits from higher advertising rates. That some additional circulation is so secured, and some additional profit made, may be conceded. Yet it is doubtful whether in any but a very few instances does the financial return exceed the outlay for special writers, telegraph tolls and other expenditures.

Wise advertisers know the relative values of newspaper circulation, and are not inclined to pay more for having their advertisement published in a paper that is bought to read the "news" of a prize fight and then thrown away. Possibly this consideration may lead to a general questioning of the value of circulation secured by an appeal to those whose ideal of manly sport is the sight of two pugilists punishing each other before a camera.

THE world of commerce may well watch with keen interest the ebb and flow of the news coming out of Tokyo, where the representatives of Japan and Russia sit in debate. Is Moscow to gain her long-sought recognition? Informed observers at the Mikado's capital say the chances favor a "Yes" to the query. The very fact that Toshihiko Kawakami

Shifting Sands in East Asia

has at last been deputed officially to talk matters over with the astute Adolph Joffe, is a straw to show what has been of late the slow but steady trend of the Kato wind. Only the other day, at San Francisco, Dr. Sawanagami, member of Parliament and a delegate to the World Conference on Education, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

There are strong elements in my country favoring immediate recognition of the Soviet Government. Russia and Japan have neighboring interests over so large a territory that a treaty between them, looking toward a more active resumption of trade relations, is likely in a near future.

If such recognition come, quite certainly will it have greatest weight in the direction of economic activity. In this regard, indeed, it will possess so real and broad an influence throughout all East Asia that the Occidental trade world cannot but be directly and deeply affected. It will mean not only a steady of Japanese efforts in China, but also a genuine "comeback" of Russia in that great field. Until its disastrous war with the Island Kingdom, twenty years ago, no European nation had larger influence at Peking, but that defeat meant a setback so thorough that today, two decades later, it has scarce begun to recover from it.

St. Petersburg surely held paramount its strategic interests in Siberia, and the Manchurian doorway opening to Russia on to the Pacific, but there was, too, an enormous volume of trade thus secured, and this, of course, fell into other hands. To the Russians, so close, racially as well as territorially, to the Chinese, this has been a continuing deprivation, nor has the revolution dulled their desire for re-establishment in Asiatic affairs. Now the chance has come. With the retaking of Vladivostok and the retirement of the Japanese troops from that port, the old "bay window" again opens eastward. Again there is opportunity to consolidate Russian interests in the Orient. And there is Joffe, the cleverest of Moscow's agents, with a clear possibility, even probability, that success will crown his present endeavors.

If Tokyo agrees to whatever compromise as regards his proposals, if, commercially and economically, the two nations find a common ground from which to work forward together, then western influence in China, north of the Yangtze Valley at very least, will find itself at a discount. Further: Should there prove to be truth in that persisting rumor that Dr. Sun is in some sort of agreement with Russia as to his hopes of making Canton predominant in Chinese politics—and should some reasonable measure of accomplishment follow—then the Soviet power will have gained much more than merely a sound foothold throughout the Yellow Republic.

ALTHOUGH midsummer is the season when business is usually quiet, reports from various industries scattered throughout the United States indicate that the aggregate volume of trade is remarkably heavy. Railroad freight car loadings are the largest they ever have been, although the crop movement, which contributes enormously to freight traffic, has not yet started. Steel and iron mills are operating close to capacity, and are likely to continue to do so for the remainder of the year, although new orders have fallen off considerably of late. Retail business has been good and continues so, due to the great buying power of the people. There is practically no unemployment, and wages continue at the top level.

In view of receding prices in the securities and commodities markets, and the extreme caution and even pessimism entertained by many people, it is indeed remarkable that business is as good as it is. It looks as if the much talked of business recession is confined almost altogether to new orders. These are not being placed in as large volume as they were. Business is being conducted more generally on a hand-to-mouth basis. Falling commodity prices are not conducive to large orders for future delivery. Smaller orders are being placed, and in many instances immediate delivery is demanded, a very good

The Business Situation

indication of the continued industrial activity. Raw material dealers, jobbers and retailers have kept their stocks low. Small inventories generally are reported.

The extent and growth of the United States' future business depend very largely upon world conditions. Just now men of affairs are watching with much concern the political and economic developments of continental Europe. Despite the tense situation and the rumors of further turmoil and distress, there is an undecurrent belief that the whole perplexing problem of reparation and questions of kindred political nature will be entirely and satisfactorily solved before many months. It is to be remembered that almost from the very time the armistice was signed there have been repeated rumors of chaos and collapse in central Europe, and even of another world war. And still nothing of the kind has happened. Less talk of another world war is being heard. All nations seem to want both economic and political peace. Serious efforts are being made to that end. When men want tranquility and prosperity earnestly enough, they are going to have it. This is really the most hopeful factor in the entire economic equation.

WITHIN recent years, and more particularly since the year 1918, there has been, in the United States, unusual activity in the matter of providing endowments for colleges and universities. The impulsion was great economic necessity. Colleges and universities which had existed comfortably upon funds provided found themselves, immediately after the close of the war, endeavoring to continue their work with their capital endowment reduced at least 50 per cent in value by the inflation of commodity values or the depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar. Almost simultaneously, the endowed institutions of learning inaugurated campaigns with a view of increasing their funds to provide for the payment of salaries without imposing too heavy an added burden upon undergraduates.

It is interesting and enlightening to inquire the source of gifts which have voluntarily been made to the colleges as a result of the intensive campaigns which have been carried on. It has been charged in some quarters that it has been the desire of wealthy contributors to these endowments to gain, through pretended generosity, virtual control of the policies of those institutions which have accepted large donations. Let us see if this charge is well-founded. A recent authoritative compilation is quoted as showing that to the total of approximately \$90,000,000 raised by colleges and universities in the United States during the last four years, 311,307 persons, corporations, and institutions contributed. While the gifts ranged from \$1 to \$3,000,000, the average for the grand total was \$288.54. The showing is important, because there has been, generally speaking, a tendency to regard the small giver slightly.

Quoting from the same compilation, it is interestingly shown that there were, among the donors to these endowment funds, 61,070 who were not affiliated with the college or university to which they contributed. Their gifts amounted to \$23,275,598, which left \$58,302,586.21 as the gifts from 221,913 alumni, former students, and undergraduates, whose average contributions were \$274.12. The response from students, former students and alumni indicated favorable action by 48 per cent of all who at one time or another were affiliated with one of the beneficiary institutions.

The showing is an important one because it discloses the popular support behind these institutions. It reveals the sentiment of gratitude felt for benefits received, and promises a continuing interest in the welfare of the particular college to which financial aid is given. Likewise it tends to explode the frequently asserted theory that colleges and universities generally are influenced, if not actually controlled, by wealthy benefactors.

Editorial Notes

IF MORE people who visit foreign countries would greet their hosts with as kindly an understanding as Joseph Conrad, the great British writer of sea stories, greeted the United States on his recent visit, it would do no harm to the individuals and be all the better for the world. Said Mr. Conrad, when asked what he thought of the United States:

It is something like what I was led to expect from books and from what friends told me, but much better. There is a charm about the United States one hadn't allowed for. As for American hospitality, it is quite unrealizable until one has been there.

Mr. Conrad came to America without any prejudice or preconceived notion concerning its peoples and customs. Consequently he found that he enjoyed his stay far beyond his hopes. If he had entered the country with a "chip on his shoulder," his comment would have been doubtless entirely different, and who would have been to blame? Certainly not the country.

ONE of the most tragic examples of international control is Tangier. Situated near the western entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, this seaport, the commercial possibilities of which are, perhaps, greater than those of any other on the extensive Moroccan coast, is gradually sinking into decay because of the failure of the European powers to agree upon the steps necessary to its development. Conference after conference has been held, and the prospect of a solution seems no nearer. It is scarcely to the credit of Europe that such a condition should subsist, and if the conflicting interests of nations persist in interfering with the progress of the city and impeding the traffic of northern Africa, the only hope seems to lie in reference of the whole question to the League of Nations.

The Society for Pure English

By CHRISTOPHER STONE

GAPS IN THE LANGUAGE

"AEROPLANE [f. Aero- + Plane.] A plane placed in the air for aerostatical experiment. 1869 in Eng. Mech 4 June 241/3 The dynamometer and registering apparatus, to which the aeroplanes are to be attached." That is all given in the unabridged Oxford Dictionary under this word. There is no mention of aviation: an airship is "one propelled by an air-engine," and there is only a short reference to Horace Walpole's now famous letter of 1784 about the Aironauts of the future. Yet the Oxford Dictionary is not completed, though the end of the stupendous labor is in sight, all the letters of the alphabet having been finished except U, which has reached Unforeseen (an ominous check), and W, which has paused in the middle of Whisking. Men have grown old in the service of this, the largest undertaking ever carried to an issue in the history of our language. The original editor, Sir James Murray, passed away in harness, and now the English-speaking world has to lament also his successor, Dr. Henry Bradley. But already the first volume, published in 1888, is seriously behind the times and cries for the incorporation of a mass of new philological material in another edition. Is it a matter for despair—or for cynicism—or for congratulation?

So the game goes on, year after year. New words are made to meet new emergencies; anonymous and unfathered slang phrases take on the toga virilis of idioms; new freshets spring up to swell the volume of language, and at the same time the shifting channels of verbal commerce leave high and dry and moribund the vivid phrases of the last generation.

A queer, restless business it seems, presenting to the casual eye an incalculable drift rather than a purpose or a law. Why do words catch on? Why did "suffragette," coined in The Daily Mail in 1906 by Mr. Austin Harrison, have so instantaneous and widespread an effect? Why does the normal man consent to speak of aircraft and airships, but prefer aeroplane to airplane? How much better is the French avion—short, picturesque, euphonious! The French have a genius for these things, you say? Then why did they borrow those execrable phrases "le five-o'clock" and "le high-life"? Are not these as slovenly a bit of nomenclature as our monstrous use of "char-a-bancs"? How on earth do words like these come to be adopted by the public? It seems almost incredible that, at any rate up to ten years ago, the ordinary flying man—as if all his inspiration was exhausted in the air—used to talk of a landing as an "atterissage" without any hint of affectation!

Yet we all possess in the English language an instrument of such strength and delicacy that we can, if we will, express our thoughts with unflinching subtlety and freshness. Only laziness and slovenliness can make us accept into our vocabulary circumlocutions, foreign words, or ugly coinages; only ignorance or an idle conscience can keep us in the monotonous grooves of language.

Journalism is a terrible menace, but only in the hands of bad, overworked journalists. Your good journalist is ever on the lookout for new words and idioms, well aware of his responsibility and of his opportunity. He can help most of all; while the rest of us who write letters or who talk—and few do neither—can with a very moderate amount of thought add a page to our vocabulary and infuse a certain degree of vigor into our correspondence.

The public schools and universities, the clubs, the stock exchange, and the various resorts of sportsmen and players of games produce a steady flow of fresh words or of fresh uses into the pool of conversation. Cyril Tolley invented the game of Beaver at Oxford and brought derision on every bearded man in the four kingdoms for the space of two years, and if this unsuspected and unsuspecting genius could be turned to further word-coinage great results would follow. As it is, golf has revived a useful word, "to fluff a shot," "a fluffy shot"; just as cricketers, finding no word to express an easy catch, invented the word "dolly"—"I dollyed it back to the bowler," which is an excellent creation.

From America come the greater number of new phrases, new slang, new uses of old words, and even, as in "to have a good time," revivals of idioms which England had allowed to become obsolete. Learned philologists in Notes and Queries have lately been discussing the origin of "to talk through your hat," which in company with its variants, "to talk through the back of your neck" and "to talk a lot of hot air," comes from America; but one correspondent derives it from the old custom—still preserved apparently at Cambridge—by which a man stood with his hat in front of his face on entering his pew in church, in order to say a preparatory prayer. A somewhat barren discussion was relieved by a quotation by one writer from the Rev. L. S. Tuckwell's "Old Magdalen Days," which will bear repetition: "It was the custom in those days (the fifties) for men attending divine service to stand up and cover their face with their hat, and at the same time, it was supposed, to offer up their preliminary prayer. On one occasion A. B. took a friend to the service at the University Church, to whom the custom was not familiar. He, wondering at what A. B. was doing, listened to what he was saying, but instead of hearing anything in the shape of a prayer, he heard him repeat over and over again, 'Brown and Barker, Hatters, Norwich; Brown and Barker, Hatters, Norwich.'"

It would be interesting to collect a list of gaps in our language, of things for which simpler or subtler or less ugly names are needed. For instance, something shorter for "yesterday afternoon"—we say "last night" easily enough, but we have never got used to "last evening"; and also for "the day before yesterday," which, by the way, in Sussex is called "totherday." Then we have no word to translate the Latin desiderium, the feeling that something which one loves is lacking; nor any word to translate the French spirituel; nor any simple means of expressing the instinctive feeling of hostility which a new acquaintance sometimes evokes. "He repels me," "he antagonizes me"—these words hardly convey it, and novel writers take a paragraph to describe so simple and common an emotion. A lady of my acquaintance always talks of people or things "aggressing" her, which is not a bad effort. It is a happy sign of word-making that wireless has pounced upon the capital "broadcasting"; and that America has given us "movies" to oust the horrors of cinematographs. But what is to be done about helicopters? Will someone come to the rescue?

LONDON, ENGLAND.